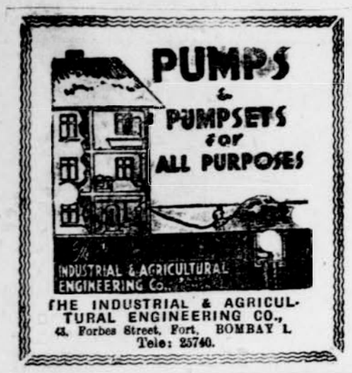

THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.,
43, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY 1.
Tele: 25740.

Regd. No. B 1065 Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 163 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1941

New Hope For Your Skin

BOMBAY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

New Defence Responsibility On India

CHURCHILL WELCOMES MOVE FROM SYRIA FOR ARMISTICE

Hopes For Speedy End Of Negotiations

DUFF COOPER LOOKS FOR ANGLO-FRENCH AMITY

But No Abatement Of Operations Pending Formal Arrangement.

LONDON, July 9.

A formal application for the discussion of terms leading to the cessation of hostilities has been received from General Dentz in Syria, it is officially confirmed in London.

REFERENCE IN COMMONS

Referring to Syria in the course of his speech in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill said: "We received a formal application from the French High Commissioner, Gen. Dentz, for discussion of terms leading to armistice.

"I need hardly say how very glad His Majesty's Government will be to see an end brought to this distressing conflict, in which nearly 1,000 to 1,500 men British, Australian and Indian soldiers, who volunteered to join the army in order to defend France, have fallen, killed or wounded, under French bullets, as the result of a lamentable confusion into which the affairs of so many good people in so many parts of the world have been thrown by the victories of Hitler's army. We, therefore, welcome these negotiations and trust they may reach a speedy conclusion.

"Pending any formal arrangements being made, military operations must of course continue without abatement."—Reuter.

DUFF COOPER'S HOPES

LONDON, July 9.

"We should be most happy to discuss terms", declared the Minister of Information, Mr. Duff Cooper, referring in London to the request for armistice in Syria, "we would feel no enmity to those Frenchmen who had obeyed Vichy's orders", said Mr. Duff Cooper, "and we would look forward to the period when we might not only be friends with the French people but—at another time—with the French Government. We only hope that the unfortunate incident and Anglo-French hostility will be forgotten as soon as possible."—Reuter.

FIRST NEWS OF ARMISTICE

LONDON, July 9.

The official announcement that General Dentz has asked for armistice followed several days of rumours that such a step was pending, writes Reuter's Special Correspondent, the first actual news of the application was contained in a Reuter message early on Wednesday from Australia quoting a statement of Sir Frederick Stewart, the Australian Minister of External Affairs, the official confirmation came soon after at noon and formed in London the big news for the day. Although it remains to be seen whether the British terms are acceptable to General Dentz, it can be said immediately that if peace is restored in Syria, it will be regarded in all circles in Britain as the most satisfactory end to an unpleasant but necessary business.—Reuter.

ARMISTICE TERMS

VICHY, July 9.

It is announced here that the French and British in Syria are in possession of the Armistice

(Continued on page 7)

Churchill's 'Quasi' Deal For Eire

LONDON, July 9.

Mr. William Davidson (Conservative) intervened in the interpellations in the House of Commons to ask, in view of Hitler's practice of seizing jumping-off grounds, what is the position regarding Mr. De Valera's appeal to President Roosevelt for supply of arms to Eire.

The Prime Minister replied that is a question which involved the 'quasi-Dominion Status' of Eire in its relations with Foreign Governments.

Called upon to explain what he meant by "Quasi", the Prime Minister said that it would lead to serious discussions if he expatiated on that subject, but he did not understand De Valera's government to accept Dominion Status.—Reuter.

SOVIET MISSION GETS BUSY

LONDON, July 9.

The Soviet Services Mission was received by the Foreign and War Secretaries this morning. The members of the Mission, which arrived in London on Tuesday, were introduced by M. Maisky, the Russian Ambassador, to the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, who made a short speech of welcome. Afterwards M. Maisky and the two heads of the Soviet Services Mission remained in private conversation with Mr. Eden.

The Mission was later received by the War Secretary, Captain Margesson.—Reuter.

Soviet Air Raid On Helsinki

HELSINKI, July 9

Soviet bombers to-day raided Helsinki. Three houses were damaged and eight burned. Fifteen persons were killed and many injured.—Reuter.

A company of women's mechanised transport corps has arrived in Cairo for service with the Middle East forces. It consists of 51 girls from the British Isles with their commandant and a number of ambulances. The members of the company are responsible for the maintenance and repairs of the vehicles as well as driving them. They all have their first aid certificates and are very specially trained for the work they have to do.

ITALO-GERMAN CARVE-UP OF YUGOSLAVIA

BERLIN, July 9.

A treaty was signed yesterday between Germany and Italy providing for a new common frontier caused by the collapse of the Yugoslav state, the official German News Agency announced. The new Italo-German frontier is defined by a line which runs from the former meeting point of Germany, Italy and Yugoslavia along the former Italian-Yugoslav Frontier as far as a point south of Sairsch, (Ziri), and from there in an easterly direction to a meeting point on the German Italian and Croat frontiers.

The final demarcation will be carried out by an Italo-German frontier commission which will be set up shortly.—Reuter.

Zakir Husain Resigns

Crisis In Aligarh University Executive Council

LUCKNOW, July 9.

Nawab Ismail Khan, Dr. Zakir Husain and Mr. Mohammad Habibullah, members of the Executive Council of the Aligarh University, have tendered resignation to the Vice-Chancellor, according to private advices received here.

In a joint letter of resignations, they have expressed their desire to dissociate themselves from what they term to be "electioneering and party Government tactics," evidenced at the election of the Vice Chancellor recently, when a number of members of the Senate walked out in protest.—A. P.

BOAT BOUND FOR BOMBAY SUNK

CALICUT, July 8.

Due to strong winds a cargo boat is reported to have capsized in the sea yesterday afew miles off Quilandy. It is stated that the boat was bound for Bombay and contained goods worth approximately Rs. 10,000 all of which were lost.

Five out of ten persons in the boat at the time of the accident swam ashore, while there is no trace of the remaining five persons.—A. P.

HANDSOME DIVIDENDS FOR STEEL SHARES

BOMBAY, July 9.

The Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd., have decided to recommend to the annual general meeting the payment of the following dividends to the shareholders for the year ended 31st March 1941:—

(a) on the First Preference shares at Rs. 9 per share less income tax;

(b) on Second Preference shares at Rs. 7|8|0 per share less income-tax;

(c) on Ordinary shares at Rs. 29 per share;

(d) on Deferred shares at Rs. 172|10|0.

NEW ROLE OF TABLE BAY HARBOUR

CAPETOWN, July 9.

Far-reaching proposals for transferring Table Bay harbour from its peace time footing to a wartime footing and thereby speeding up British shipping will shortly be put before the Minister of Railways by a strong deputation of Capetown business and commercial leaders.—Reuter.

Soviet Forces Hold Up Nazi Avalanche

Berlin Goes Short On Plea Of Military Secrecy About Stalin Line Operations

LONDON, July 9.

The Red army has inflicted a big defeat on the German mechanised forces in the Lepel sector, north-east of Minsk, and the Northern arm of the Nazi thrust towards Smolensk and Moscow, according to Wednesday morning's communique broadcast by Moscow radio, it is stated that the Germans "having left hundreds of dead on the battlefield retreated towards the west." Two motorised regiments are stated to have been wiped out.

In the Polotsk Sector, north of Lepel, heavy losses were also inflicted on the Germans. South of the Pripet marshes in the Novograd-Volynsk area, the Red army is still holding up the German drive directed at Kiev, the capital of Ukraine.

A total of 102 German planes are stated to have been destroyed yesterday for the loss of ten Soviet planes, when the Soviet air force hammered German motorised mechanised troops and aerodromes.

Unless the Germans achieve a real break through against the Russian defences in the next few days, there may be a considerable pause in their efforts.

This comment is made in authoritative quarters in London.

It is pointed out that experience of modern mechanised warfare has shown that the strain of driving armoured fighting vehicles begins to tell on a really fit man by the time he has been doing it continuously for a fortnight.

GERMAN PROTECTIVE MEASURES

At the same time, the German supply question must be getting more acute. The Russians, on the other hand, have the advantage of fighting with their lines of communication intact behind them. They have also not been thrusting mechanised troops forward to the point of exhaustion, as the Germans have been doing. The German crossing of the river Dvina on a fairly wide front, as admitted by the Russians early on Wednesday in saying that the Germans are trying to fortify themselves on the northern bank, is only significant as a protective measure against the flank of their Minsk-Smolensk-Moscow thrust. The thrusts towards Leningrad in the North and towards Kiev in the South have been held up by Russian counter-attacks.

BALD GERMAN COMMUNIQUE

Berlin Attributes It To Need For Secrecy

LONDON, July 9.

The German High Command again had little to say about the operations against Russia in its communique to-day. It dismissed them in nine words, "on the entire eastern front, fighting is progessing successfully."

Dealing with last night's R.A.F. raids on Germany it said, "British bombers dropped high explosive and incendiary bombs at various places in Western Germany."

Following the recent terse German High Command communiques dealing with the war against Russia, it was to-day declared in informed circles in Berlin that military reports during the next few days on the development in the East would contain no details particularly no place names. This, it was stated, was "in order not to give away any important facts to the enemy in which way the Stalin line was going to be attacked by the Germans." New positions had been taken up, it was added, so that "now the second phase of the war in the East could begin."

(Earlier News on Page 7)

Hanged For Treachery

Armstrong Who Offered His Services To German Espionage

LONDON, July 9.

Sentenced to death under the Treachery Act of 1940 George Johnson Armstrong aged 38 was hanged at Wandsworth gaol on Wednesday morning.

Armstrong was sentenced on May 8. The trial was held in secret. The court was cleared except for officials. Essential witnesses, the police and jury and the doors were locked, screened and guarded. Nothing was allowed to transpire of the nature of the crime. That he was found guilty by a jury of ten men and two women of two offences was all the information revealed. The case only lasted six hours.

A Home Office announcement says that a few months ago Armstrong offered his services to the German Espionage organisation operating against Great Britain through the intermediary of one of the German Consuls in the United States. On his return to Britain he was arrested.

Armstrong appealed at the Court of Criminal Appeal on June 23rd. he appeared handcuffed and heavily guarded. He was brought into the Court before the Crown Counsel applied to the bench for a hearing 'in camera.'

As he gazed around the Court, he clutched the dock rail with both hands. The hearing which lasted eighty minutes was held in secret, before the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Cladecote), Mr. Justice MacNaughten and Mr. Justice Stable who dismissed the appeal.—Reuter.

MRS. PANDIT TO INTERVIEW JAWAHARLAL

ALMORAH, July 9.

After a stay for one month Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit left Almorah for Dehra Dun this morning to interview Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. R. S. Pandit.

From Dehra Dun Mrs. Pandit will leave for Allahabad from where, it is learnt, she intends to proceed to Wardha to see Gandhiji.

Kripalani To See Pant

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary, A. I. C. C. is reaching here on the 11th instant to interview Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, who is confined in the district jail. The interview is likely to take place on 12th July.—A. P.

British War Materials For Russia

LONDON, July 9.

War equipment for Russia is already in transit from Britain.

It was stated at the Ministry of Economic Warfare to-day. Arrangements have been completed in Britain for supplying Russia with large quantities of war materials. It was also stated.

IRAQ UNDER INDIAN COMMAND

New Commander-in-Chief Brings In New Defence Responsibilities

LONDON, July 9.

IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT THE DEFENCE OF IRAQ WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO THE INDIAN COMMAND, AND THUS BE A RESPONSIBILITY OF GENERAL WAVELL.

CHURCHILL ANNOUNCES IT

LONDON: Mr. Churchill announced in the House of Commons to-day that the defence of Iraq will be transferred to Indian Command.—Reuter.

MORE BURDEN ON HIS SHOULDERS

Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell
Commander-in-Chief of India, who will have now Iraq also added to his responsibilities.

HUMOURIST AS 'HAW-HAW'?

Commons Interpellations On Wodehouse's Broadcasts From Berlin

LONDON, July 9.

The British author Mr. P. G. Wodehouse who is making a weekly broadcast from Germany to the United States was mentioned by name in the House of Commons to-day (Wednesday).

In reply to a question, the Foreign Secretary Mr. Eden said that the Government had seen with regret that Mr. Wodehouse lent his services to the German propaganda machine.

The liberal Mr. Geoffrey Manner asked Mr. Eden to take whatever steps were available to bring to the attention of Mr. Wodehouse and others the grave peril in which they had placed themselves by playing the Nazi game during war.

Mr. Eden said he would bear the suggestion in mind, but would rather say nothing more about it.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

DOES IL DUCE LIKE IT?

ZURICH, July 9.

Italy is placed under the heading "occupied territories" in the comparative list of international production figures published by the German weekly paper 'Das Reich.'—Reuter.

Berlin Claims Occupation Of Salla

BERLIN, July 9.

Salla, described as "a strongly fortified town on the Finnish front" (just north of the Arctic circles) is reported by the offical German News Agency to have been occupied by German troops "after heavy fighting." Salla lies on frontier territory ceded to the Russians under the Russo-Finnish armistice.—Reuter.

WILKIE'S PLEA

WASHINGTON, July 9.

Mr. Wendll Willkie urged today the establishment of United States' military bases in Northern Ireland and Scotland.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of **ONE ANNA** per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE". if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted immediately a Gujarati Matric, S.T.C. One knowing Hindustani preferred. Apply stating terms to the Principal, Babu Panalal Jain High School, Pydhonie Bombay. (14783)

Wanted smart People to sell fancy ornaments of London New Gold and earn Rs. 85/- to Rs. 270/- p. m. Catalogue and Agency terms from London C. Company P. B. 27, Amritsar. (5534)

Wanted a qualified Accountant and Auditor for service in East Africa. Bengalee or Madrasi preferred. Apply Post Box 2051. (14780)

M.T.B. College, Surat—Wanted a Demonstrator in Physics. Must be at least Second Class with Principal Physics. Salary Rs. 50/-. Appointment up to the end of the second term. Apply to the Principal before 15th July. (5530)

Wanted a Stenotypist for a Sugar Factory in Deccan. Pay upto Rs. 50/- according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 5514, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—Candidates for Station Master course. Free training, lodging, Scholarship Rs. 30/- and Rail fare terms. Apply with stamp to: The Railway Training School, Delhi. (14768)

Wanted persons desirous to earn Rs. 90/- to Rs. 375/- while at home by selling American New Gold and its ornaments. This gold gives real gold mark on touch stone and can be beaten into plates. Ask for agency terms along with sample set comprising 4 tolas New Gold, 2 ear-rings, 2 bracelets and one new design ring to American New Gold Co. P. B. 61, Lahore. (5442)

Wanted Graduate, strong in Persian also knowing Gujarati. Muslim preferred. Salary Rs. 40/- p. m. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 5513, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Telephone Operator for a Sugar Factory in Deccan with knowledge of operating Siemens Automatic Switchboard 'line finder system' 24 V equipped for 50 lines. Apply Box No. 5515, "Bombay Chronicle."

Situations vacant for Matric and B.A.'s on Rs. 30 and 50 p. m. Apply with reply postage to Industries (India) Ltd., Delhi. (14742)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Indian Stores Department, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of M. S. Sections.

Tender form No. MP|BH-6010 may be obtained from him on payment in cash of Rs. 4|- per set. Due date of submission and opening of tenders at 12 noon on 19-7-1941 and 21-7-1941 respectively.

(5535)

THE FORWARD ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Forward Assurance Company, Limited will be held on MONDAY, the 28th July, 1941 at 3-30 P. M. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, 2nd Floor, Podar Chambers, 109, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay for the purpose of (1) to receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1940; (2) to elect two Directors in place of Dr. P. H Meisheri and Mr. H. P. Kapadia who retire by rotation and being eligible offer themselves for re-election; (3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration and (4) to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The MEETING of the POLICY HOLDERS will be held on MONDAY, the 11th August, 1941 at 3-30 P. M. (S.T.) at the above mentioned place for the purpose of electing a Director.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd July, 1941 to the 7th of August, 1941, both days inclusive.

By the order of the Board of Directors.

P. K. PURSHOTTAMDAS & Co.,
Managing Agents.

(5533)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted by Photographic concern persons, either sex, for sales|publicity. State salary acceptable. Box 14790, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted 3 Civil Engineers, 3 Elec and Mech. Engineers, 4 Lawyers and 4 Doctors. Apply to Hastings & Co., Cloth Market, Delhi. (14793)

Wanted 12 Graduates, 6 Lawyers 5 Doctors and 7 Clerks. Apply to Kapoor & Co., Fatehpuri, Delhi. (14794)

Wanted: Candidates For Station Master and Signaller's course; scholarship Rs. 30 and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps to The Director, All-India Railway Routine Training Institute. Delhi. (14454)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Efficient Salesman can push any stuff Novelties Expert Experienced in travelling wants good job. Apply Box No. 14789, "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

Matrics! become graduates (Punjab University) with 15 months' home-study. Particulars against 9p stamp. Dewan's, Bhadarkali, Lahore. (14792)

549. FURNITURE FOR SALE

Quality furniture in modern style. Please visit Gujarat Furniture Works, 204, Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay. 'Phone: 25498. (14787)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAKANJI AMRATLAL MAKWANA and BHAWAN GIRDHAR MAKWANA have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge sale or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered as null void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Fazandari Leasehold land or ground being Plot No. 12 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate lying and being on the Eastern side of Sleater Road near Grant Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 801 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 1L/56 Tardeo Division and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3681 (12), Street No. 9 and bounded on the East by Plot No. 11 and beyond that by the B. B. & C. I. Railway lines on the West by the said Sleater Road on the North by a New 40 feet Road and beyond that by Plot No. 13 and on the South by Plot No. 10.

Dated this 9th day of July 1941.

KANGA & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Address:
Readymoney Mansion,
Churchgate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

5537.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SAYED ABDUL HUSSAIN bin SAYED AHMED, late of Dahana Quarter Baghdad in Iraq Shia Mahomedan domiciled in Iraq Real Estate Agent. ..... Deceased.

EASTERN BANK TRUSTEE & EXECUTOR COMPANY (INDIA) LIMITED, a Company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and having its registered Office at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, the duly constituted Attorney of Baqir Abdul Hussain a grandson and one of the heirs and next-of-kin of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eighteenth day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-One and in the Fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) S. J. RAHIMTOOLA
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) K. K. DASTUR

The 18th day of June, 1941.
Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

(5532)

MAGICALLY MELODIOUS!

Everyone of the Filmfans is Simply charmed by the music of

Chitralekha

Film Corporation of India's spectacular hit—

Starring: Mehtab Nandrekar
Direction: Songs: Kedar Sharma

LAMINGTON

And also at

EDWARD

JUST IMAGINE!

A Holiday for Everyone in Bombay!

Lawyers, Solicitors, Doctors, Salesmen All take a

HOLIDAY IN BOMBAY

Sudama's Hilarious Comedy

Starring

SABITA DEVI
SHOBHANA SAMARTH

Shortly at

IMPERIAL

Music, Humour, Romance are all there in NATIONAL STUDIOS'

ASRA

Starring:
SARDAR AKHTAR
3rd Week
PATHE
1, 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.

Join the Crowds To See (And Enjoy) DALSUKH PANCHOLI'S

"KHAZANCHI"

The most popular musical IN ITS **14TH WEEK!** AT **KRISHNA**

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ONLY
N.B.—Concessions to Schools at 4 o'clock matinees.

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

THE GREAT COMMANDMENT
A picture unlike any you have ever seen!

From TO-MORROW
SCOTLAND YARD
London's Strangest Mystery!

CAPITOL At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

JAMES STEWART HEDY LAMARR
in METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S

"COME LIVE WITH ME"

TO-MORROW:—
CHARLES BOYER
in "BACK STREET"

SUPERB SATIRE!

ATRE PICTURES' EXPOSURE OF THE DICTATOR OF THE DOMESTIC WORLD—

Charano-ki-Dasi

HINDI:
PAYACHI DASI-MARATHI
Starring:
DURGA KHOTE,
VANMALA, JAGIRDAR
3rd WEEK
of Packed Houses
NEW WEST END
Marathi: 1, 3-30 p.m.
Hindi: 6-30 p.m.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WEALTH OF SOUTH INDIA

South India has always been famous for its wealth of archaeological material, particularly temples and inscriptions.

A systematic collection and study of the inscriptional wealth of the Madras Presidency was started more than half a century ago by the Epigraphical Branch of the Archaeological Department, and a village to village survey of the inscriptions carried out by trained assistants, who, besides copying the inscriptions on the spot, deciphered them and assisted in their interpretation and the reconstruction of India's ancient history, almost entirely based this original material.

This epigraphical survey, which also embraced some select places in the adjoining States like Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and Pudukottai, comprised nearly 25,000 inscriptions in temples and caves, on pillars and other monuments situated in remote places, in villages and towns scattered throughout South India. An Annual Report on epigraphy has been continuously brought out since the inception of the epigraphical survey, and the inscriptions, which are in Sanskrit and the different South Indian languages viz: Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam are summarised, interpreted and reviewed in the publication

LIST OF INSCRIPTIONS

The whole material, which is of the highest importance to the history of South India, has become so vast and unwieldy that for some time past it has been felt by the ever-increasing circle of scholars interested in history and epigraphy that a list of the inscriptions dealt with in the Epigraphy Reports together with the name of villages with Talukas (or talsils) and districts in which they are situated, would be a great help. Such a comprehensive list has now been prepared by the Archaeological Survey and is being published.

An appendix has been added giving reference to all the inscriptions which have already been published "in extenso". It is hoped that this list of inscriptions will supply a much needed reference work to the public interested in epigrophy and stimulate the study of ancient Indian history.

New Loan Floated In Hyderabad Has Double Purpose

Brings Down Rate Of Interest Of Old Debts From 6 To 3 P. C. And Raises Money For New Schemes

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, July 7.

From to-day onwards till August 8 the Hyderabad Government will receive subscriptions for a new 3 per cent loan repayable by August, 1961 secured on the revenues and assets of the Government.

The loan has a double purpose calculated to serve the interests of the State. The loan is both a new loan and a conversion loan.

As far as the new loan part of it is concerned Government will receive subscriptions upto one crore of rupees. This amount is meant to finance the programme of nation building to be undertaken by the State for the next year.

This programme includes better roads and means of communications, new irrigation works, opening up of waste lands for development of modern agriculture and similar other schemes which will be a paying proposition in course of time.

The other part of the loan is for the conversion of the two loans, one of them maturing in 1943 and bearing interest rate of 6 per cent. The other matures in 1942 and bears 5½ per cent interest.

The conversion of the two loans —and it is expected that the subscribers will agree to full conversion of the loan—will save the state treasury some lakhs of rupees every year by way of interest, releasing the amount thus saved for further nation-building activities for whose expansion there is always a popular demand.

The present rate of interest on the two loans it will be admitted, in abnormally high, in fact it is twice the ruling rate. It has been weighing heavily on the finances of the state and there has been a constant clamour to introduce conversion in the same way that the Government of India have been doing for the past few years.

Anti-Malaria Campaign

The anti-malaria campaign undertaken by the Government has begun to bear fruit as can be seen from the latest figures on the subject. Last year the Government sanctioned Rs. 10,000 for anti-malarial campaign in six centres in the affected talukas.

At the end of the first year's campaign a preliminary spleenic index of the population affected was taken and it showed a fall of 30 per cent in incidence in most of the villages where it previously ranged from 45 to 80 per cent.

During the year no less than 4,000 mosquito-breeding pits filled up. It is expected that the experiences gained in the last year's campaign will be utilised for extending the campaign to other districts so that the entire Dominions will be rid of this disease in the course of the next five or six years.

Cottage Industries.

The scheme for the encouragement of cottage industries is being put into effect with unabated zeal. The latest aspect of the activity is the introduction of hand-spinning and hand-weaving in the villages.

At present the scheme is restricted to eight villages and on the manner in which it works out here will depend the future plan of expansion.

As things stand to-day the villages concerned have taken up the activity with great enthusiasm and might well prove successful. Popular demand for the hand produced products is also encouraging.

Considering all these factors one feels confident that the scheme meets a real need of the people and is not a mere importation from outside to be maintained as a costly luxury.

Expansion Of Indian Industry

6,000 Men Under Training

SURVEY OF LABOUR DEPARTMENT SCHEME

NEW DELHI: July 1.

The Government of India have arranged with His Majesty's Government for the services of 100 technical training instructors from the United Kingdom to be placed at the disposal of the Department of Labour for work in connection with the Technical Training Scheme. The object is to introduce a leaven of experienced instructors from English training centres among instructors in India and so bring training here more closely into line with up-to-date practice in the United Kingdom.

The instructors will come in batches, the first of which is due to arrive shortly. They will be posted to a clearing centre in Delhi for two or three weeks, during which they will have lectures on food and health, lessons in Hindustani and talks from a variety of authorities on industrial and technical training conditions in India. The cost of these arrangements and the salaries of the instructors will be borne by the Central Government.

SCHEME EXPANDED

The Technical Training Scheme owes its origin to the Technical Training Enquiry Committee which submitted its report to the Department of Labour at the end of July, 1940. The report recommended the utilisation of 16 technical institutions and the intensive training of some 3,000 semi-skilled tradesmen and was accepted by the Government of India early in August. Owing to the increasing needs of the technical branches of the Defence Services and Ordnance and munitions factories, the scheme has since been expanded to provide for the training of 15,000 men by the end of March 1942.

Of the 15,000 men required, 7,000 are general engineering fitters, 2,500 turners (metal), 1,500 machinists (metal), 1,250 electricians, 550 blacksmiths, 450 tin and copper smiths, 400 welders (electric and oxy-acetylene), 300 draughtsmen, 200 moulders and 200 carpenters.

Nearly 6,000 men are already under training at 87 centres and 104 more centres are ready to receive over 6,000 trainees. Thirty-two trainees have already passed out from the classes.

SELECTION OF CANDIDATES

Candidates for technical training are ordinarily selected by the National Service Labour Tribunals constituted for each Province. If, however, the supply from this source is inadequate, local arrangements may be made for the selection of candidates. On joining training centres, candidates are required to hand over to the Principals or Managers a signed undertaking to undergo training and on the completion of their traing, accept such employment as may be found for them, failing which they undertake to refund the stipends drawn by them. These undertakings are retrained by heads of training centres until instructions as to their disposal are received from the Central Government. No guarantee is given or implied that the trainees will be provided with employment on the completion of their training.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

On reporting at a training centre, each trainee is paid by the Principal or Manager travelling expenses from his home to the centre at the rate of one single third class fare 'plus' one anna per mile for road journeys, provided the distance exceeds five miles.

Those who are selected for employment are paid travelling expenses to the place of their employment at the rate of one single third class fare 'plus' one anna per mile for journeys performed by road 'plus' a subsistence allowance of 12 annas a day, or part of the day, for the period or the journey. These charges are paid by heads of training centres and recouped by bills on the Central Government.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION

Trainees are medically examined under arrangements made by the National Service Labour Tribunals either before or soon after the commencement of their training and under arrangements made by the Technical Recruiting Officer at the and of their training. Candidates who are found medically unfit after joining a training centre are discharged and given their travelling expenses to their homes.

Trainees since are allowed free medical treatment at the cost of the Central Government up to a maximum of Rs. 10 at any one time. Expenditure in excess of this amount may be incurred when necessary but it requires the subsequent sanction of the Central Government.

STIPENDS AND DISCIPLINE

Trainees receive stipends from the Central Government ot the rate of Rs. 25 per month if they are matriculates, or Rs. 20 per month if they are not, and are expected to pay for their board and lodging out of these amounts.

DURATION OF COURSES.

The maximum duration of the courses is one year but a large number of semi-skilled men will, it is expected, be turned out in a considerably shorter period Owing to the urgent need for trained men, it may be necessary to reduce the maximum duration of the courses to nine months. Trainees are passed out as soon as they have passed the standard trade tests.

As a general rule, the Central Government pays Rs. 7 per head per month for training, in those cases in which the Government provides or pays the cost of any additional equipment or instructors required. Where additional instructors or equipment are not provided or paid for by the Central Government, a higher rate is paid. Owing to the growing demand for equipment and instructors, institutions and workshops which accept trainees without additional equipment and instructors are rendering a double service to the country. These institutions apply to the Regional Inspector appointed for their area or to the local National Service Tribunal.

Syllabuses of training, intended for use only as a guide, and standard trade tests have been prepared in pamphlet form by the Department of Labour.

SUPERVISION AND TRADE TESTS

There are nine Regional Inspectors of Technical Training at present and two more are to be appointed shortly It is the duty of these Inspectors to visit all training centres periodically and to ensure that the training given is efficient and intensive. The inspectors may be freely consulted on all matters affecting training and are giving heads of training centres every assistance in working the scheme.

TRAINING OF INSTRUCTORS

Owing to the growing need for instructors in the engineering trades, arrangements have been made by the Labour Department for the opening of classes for the training of 450 fitters, turners and machinist instructors (who have workshop experience) at selected training centres. They will be paid stipends of Rs. 50 per month in the case of supervisers and Rs. 35 per month in the case of mistries. Classes have already been arranged at three centres and the first batch of 64 instructors will be placed under training early in July.

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NARAD NARADI
IN ITS 8TH WEEK
AT **MAJESTIC**
Other Shows: 4 & 6-30

No Change In Nizam Railway Timings

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 7.

A communication from the Chief Commercial Manager of the Nizam's State Railway says that consequent to blocking of the G. I. P. Railway south-east line "all train services between Bombay and Poona have been suspended until further notice. Bombay-Madras Mails and Expresses are now being diverted via Manmad and Dhond and the effect on local connections is expected to be that passengers from Bombay will arrive here about 12 hours late and those bound for Bombay will arrive there about 10 hours late. Trains for Bombay will leave Nizam State Railway stations at normal times and no change in the departure time of the Madras Mail and Express Trains from Bombay has been notified."

The communication further stated "owing to serious breaches on the B.B. and C.I. Railway booking of all descriptions of traffic to stations between Virar and Baroda, exclusive and via and across that section has been stopped from all stations on this Railway. Traffic by B.B. and C. I. Railway to stations via Amalner can be booked only upto Sindkheda between Amalner and Surat. We are not yet in a position to say when through running will be resumed."—A.P.

Baroda Land Mortgage Bank Activities

The Baroda Land Mortgage Bank which has been doing very useful work by supplying long term finances to its members issued debentures of the value of Rs. 3 lakhs in 1939 (25 years). Of these debentures worth Rs. 1,69,250 were subscribed by the public and the rest by the Government. The work done till now can be assessed from the fact that upto January 1941 the Bank advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 5,89,290.

The Bank has now been authorised by Government to issue further debentures of the value of Rs. 5 lakhs at 3 1/2 per cent interest redeemable within 25 years. The Government have guaranteed the principal and interest on these debentures and agreed to purchase debentures upto half the amount as and when necessary. These debentures are issued in small sums of Rs. 10, Rs. 50, Rs. 100 and Rs. 250 to facilitate their purchase also by men and societies with small capital. The debentures have been accepted as trustee securities of which the Accountant-General will be the trustee as has been the case with the previous issue of debentures also.

It may also be noted that these debentures are exempt from stamp and registration fees and the levy of income tax.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

ON THE AIR

THURSDAY, JULY 10

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Zeenat Begam. 5-20 Ramanand Sharma. 5-30 Bashir Ahmad Khan. 5-45 Dulari Bai. 6-15 Ashk ke Geet. 6-30 Sham ke Rag. 6-50 Marwa on Sarangi. 7 Prabhu ke Charnon Men. 7-15 Afzal Husain. 7-30 Zeenat Begam. 7-45 Bashir Ahmad Khan. 8 Asad Ali Khan. 8-15 For villagers only. 9-45 Their own choice.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Three Bhavgeets. 7-40 Karim Khan: Sitar. 7-50 Dinanath. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Ahmad Dilawar. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9 Padmavati Shaligram. 12-30 p.m. Melodious melodies. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Orchestral Music. 1-10 Meera Bhajans. 1-20 Mutual Understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 4-15 School Broadcast. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 Shripat B. Shastri. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Dinanath. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Ahmad Dilawar. 6-25 Naghma on Sarinda. 6-30 Children's Half Hour (Hindustani). 7 Ancient Coins of Gujarat: Talk in Gujarati. 7-15 Sind-Bound Waves. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Padmavati Shaligram. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 News commentary. 8-30 News from Berlin: Talk. 8-45 Sound news (Hindustani). 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 Questions of the Hour relayed from B B C. 10 to 10-45 Melody Trio.

Bombay II--Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bom. 1. 8-5 Shripat B. Shastri. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bom. 1. 8-40 Instrumental duets. 8-50 Purushottam. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1. 12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bom. 1. 12-57 Geet. 1 to 1-30 As in Bom. 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bom. 1. 4-15 to 5-25 As in Bom. 1. 5-25 N. D. Desai. 5-35 to 6 As in Bom. 1. 6 Master Govind. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bom. 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bom. 1. 7-55 The Bom. Radio Orchestra. 8-5 Dinanath. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Ghazal. 9-10 Shripat B. Shastri. 9-30 Gujarati Geet. 9-50 Padmavati Shaligram. 10 to 10-45 As in Bom. 1.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

6 p.m. Moniva Ganguli. 5-15 Krishna Chandra Banerjee. 5-35 Kalyani Guha. 5-50 Kalyani Guha. 6-5 Ashanata Roy. 6-20 For rural and industrial areas. 7 Kshitish Das Gupta. 7-20 Indu Bala. 7-40 Instrumental music. 7-45 The Problems of the Adult Blind: Talk in Bengali. 8 Instrumental music. 8-5 Deepali Taluqdar. 9 Kenneth Harris: Baritone. 10 News play. 10-15 The Two Piano Knaves.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Educational Broadcast for Children. 4-30 Tea Time Music. 5 Shrimatis Rajam and K.N. Kamalam. 7-50 As in Trichinopoly. 8-45 As in Trichinopoly.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5-15 p.m. Puvalur N. Subbiah Pillai: Nagaswaram. 7-50 Mannargudi Rajagopala Pillai: Vocal. V. Sundaresan: Violin. T.A. Minakshisundaram: Kridangam. 8-45 Concert Programme (Continued).

TO RADIO OWNERS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Electrical Engineer to the Government of Bombay warns the public that, when radio sets are removed, it is advisable to remove the aerial lead to the set or place it out of reach so that no person or child may, through ignorance, connect the aerial to any part of the lighting installation.

In a recent instance a person on the terrace of a building in Ahmedabad touched a bare wire radio aerial and received a severe electric shock. It was found that the radio set had been removed from the premises for repair and that the pin plug of the aerial lead for the set had been inserted in the socket connected to the lighting installation and resulted in portable apparatus for electric lighting in the socket was conveyed to the radio aerial so that any person coming in contact with the aerial received an electric shock.

Bombay Produce Market

Bombay: July 9.

There was fair buying in the local Produce market to-day. Groundnuts September opened at Rs. 30/11 and improved to Rs. 31/5/6, while February opened at Rs. 33/5 and improved to Rs. 33/11. Castorseeds Sept. were quoted at Rs. 32/2 and May at Rs. 34. Cottonseeds Sept. were done at Rs. 21/2/6 and January at Rs. 21/14/6. Linseed May opened at Rs. 5/14/6 and after declining to Rs. 5/14 improved to Rs. 5/14/9 and later steadied at Rs. 5/14/6. May Linseed opened at Rs. 8/8 and after declining to Rs. 8/7/9 improved to Rs. 8/8/3. Wheat Sept. opened at Rs. 4/7/3 and hardened to Rs. 4/7/6. January Wheat was quoted at Rs. 4/11/3 and May after opening at Rs. 6/3/9 improved to Rs. 6/4. Ready Groundnuts Madras quality were done at Rs. 6/2/6 to Rs. 6/3. Sept. Bold were done at Rs. 6/3/6 and August at Rs. 6. Linseed Bold was done at Rs. 7/12 and Raipur at Rs. 8/8/6. Wheat Picci were done at Rs. 5/14/6 and Karachi Bangla were placed at Rs. 5/14/3.

PLANTERS AND COFFEE CONTROL

Madras, July 8

In view of the fact that the Coffee Control Ordinance will normally expire by the end of next month, it is understood that a conference of the interests concerned will be held about the end of August, or early in September at Bangalore, to consider the desirability of continuing the control scheme by legislation.

Sir A Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member to the Government of India, had a discussion with Mr. A. Vittal Pai, Controller of Coffee, at the Madras Secretariat, to-day, regarding the working of the Control Ordinance and the reaction of the planters towards the control scheme.—A.P.

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CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

Further Trade And Speculative Buying In N. Y. Cotton Market

SMALLEST PLANTED ACREAGE ON RECORD

Prices Reach New High Levels

BOMBAY, July 9.

On Tuesday New York cotton reached a new high level. There was further trade and speculative buying. The Bureau report disclosed the smallest planted acreage on record.

Bombay: July 9.

The crop reporting Board of the U. S Department of Agriculture in its first cotton report of the season estimates the area under cultivation on 1st July at 23,519,000 acres, which is 94.6 per cent of the last year's acreage 24,871,000. The official figure appears to be the lowest on record and compares as under:—

	Cultivated area.	Picked area.
1941	23,519,000	?
1940	24,871,000	23,861,000
1939	24,683,000	23,805,000

Thus on an area of the abovementioned size we cannot expect any material increase in the production as upto now weather and crop conditions are not favourable. Recently we have had excessive rains over the Eastern Belt promoting Boll weevil. Thus the crop position is defensive and there is sufficient time for moderate improvement, but it entirely depends upon weather conditions henceforth. Thus any unfavourable development in crop conditions will find ready response.

NEW YORK MARKET

Cotton reached new high level with October 15.45 on Tuesday on the New York Cotton Exchange. There is a growing opposition to price control. The anticipation of huge Government purchases of cotton Duck approximating 26 million yards also contributed to the advance while the Bureau report disclosed the smallest planted acreage on record.

Chicago grains advanced on the continuance of strength of the general commodity list and unlikelihood of immediate price regulation and prospects of enlarged shipments of food-stuffs under the Lease-Lend Bill following International developments. The New York cotton futures market opened steady and touched a new high level. The continuation of mills and speculative buying absorbed scale-up selling by a leading spot house and liquidation of July against the issuance of 29 notices. Then prices advanced but encountered active profit taking and Southern selling.

The session opened at about the lowest level of the day with October 7 pts up at 15.19. There was general buying and October advanced to 15.45, which was the highest level. Thereafter prices reacted on profit-taking and the market closed at a net rise of 11 to 19 pts. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 pts at 15.92c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also very steady and after reaching new high levels, reacted and finally closed at a net gain of 21 to 15 pts. Spot cotton prices advanced 21 points at 14.96c per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 15.45+33 (12-46 p.m.) lowest 15.19+07 (10 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Continued trade and speculative buying. Market steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: July 8.

July	15.05+11
October	15.27+15
December	15.37+15
January	15.38+18
March	15.46+17
May	15.46+19
Middling Spot	15.92+15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New Orleans: July 8.

July	15.13+21
October	15.30+20
December	15.44+15
January	15.44+19
March	15.52+18
May	15.50+15
Middling Spot	14.96+21

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: July 8, 11 a.m. Call. Noon Call.

July	15.03	...
October	15.28	15.27
December	15.39	15.39

N. YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York: July 8.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 19,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain, the Continent and China and Japan: Nil.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 4th day of July 1941.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	13,89,09,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	258,78,30,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	18,65,34,000
Total Notes issued	291,33,73,000
Total Liabilities	291,33,73,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 56.022 per cent.

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	44,41,43,000
(b) Held outside India	...
Sterling Securities	118,79,95,000
Total of A.	163,21,38,000
B. Rupee Coin	3,87,80,000
Govt of India Rupee Securities	91,31,55,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	291,33,73,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 4th day of July 1941.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government—	
(1) Central Govt. of India	12,17,03,000
(2) Government of Burma	2,41,03,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	5,02,64,000
(b) Banks	32,62,95,000
(c) Others	2,52,95,000
Bills Payable	52,77,000
Other Liabilities	5,88,80,000
Rupees	71,18,19,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	13,65,40,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	23,69,000
Rupee Coin	6,71,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,56,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	29,97,000
Balances held abroad*	46,48,02,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	4,00,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	...
Investments	6,38,37,000
Other Assets	1,12,47,000
Rupees	71,18,19,000

*Incluces Cash and Short Term Securities.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

TOTAL UNITS GENERATED

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd. and the Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

7th Week (ended July 8th)—	
1939	13,939,400
1940	15,626,400
1941	18,331,900
Total for 27 weeks (1st January to date)—	
1939	364,554,600
1940	372,833,020
1941	494,388,100

For the calendar month of June 1941, the total units of energy generated at the three Stations amounted to 79,800,000 and the total units sold by the three Companies to 69,286,529.

Commercial Wall Chart

We have received a copy of a commercial wall chart showing weekly prices of cotton in Bombay, New York, Liverpool, Bullion Linseed and Wheat prices with Bank rate for the years 1934/35 to 1940/41 from Messrs. Kalyanji and Co., Brokers, Bombay. It is useful for ready reference.

LONDON SEEDS

London: July 8.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe 21/10 1/2.
Wheat Barletta Russo 20/10 1/2
Wheat South Australian 27/6.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: July 9.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02-1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 1/2 at N. York.

London Silver prices were again unchanged with spot and forward q[illegible] n 23 3/8d. New York spot Silver wa[illegible] nged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai [illegible] n London was quoted 3 3/16. London Bombay spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62/5/9. The local market continues quiet with absence of any important business. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and were quoted as under:—

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready	Rs. 42 5 3	63 0 3
Ashad	Rs. 42 5 3	62 15 0
Shrawan	Rs. 42 5 9	62 13 9

Sovereigns: Rs. 28/9.

LONDON SILVER

London: July 8.

Spot	23. 3/8
Forward	23 3/8

LONDON GOLD

London: July 8.

Gold bars fine per Oz. £8/8/0

COLOMBO QUOTATIONS

Colombo: July 9.

Rubber sheet 58, crepe, 58 1/2. Yesterday's closing was same.

Copra 27.50. Cocoanut oil F.O.B. 23.500 nominal.

SHIPPING NEWS.

IMPORTS

Bombay, July 9

406 pieces padauk wood; 177310 pcs and bundles teakwood; 1816 pcs engwood; 50 pcs kanzin squares; 249 pcs gurjanwood; 75 cases tinned sardines; 109 drums aniline colours; 1225 cases slate pencil; 554 bags cowries; 165 bales ground wattle bark; 77 bales bacon; 800 cases safety matches; 45 cases oster milk; 107 cases butter; 464 bags parafin wax; 136 bags roots; 695 bags napupa seed; 650 cases d/c nuts; 50 bags arecacnuts; 32608 bags copra; 34 cts cardboard; 71 casks raw citrns juice; 600 drums plastic asphalt; 420 cases wine; 794 cases lime juice cordials; 128 bundles glaxo dried milk; 2250 bales cotton.

EXPORTS

30 bales raw wool The Bombay Co Ltd; 1500 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd; 252 bags soapstone Shaw Wallace and Co; 250 bags soapstone powder Shaw Wallace and Co; 60 bales raw wool Ralli Bros Ltd; 25 bales raw wool Haji E Dossa; 5 bales raw wool H A Mahomed and Son; 100 bales raw cotton Raghavji Kanji and Co; 15 bales raw wool M R Shaffi and Co; 301 bales raw wool The Anglo-Thai Corptn Ltd; 13 bales raw wool Karimbhai Laibhai; 15 bales raw wool A J Calcuttawalla and Co; 80 bales raw wool D Abraham and Sons; 530 bags bone meal B Ardeshir and Co; 600 bags bone meal J J Rahimtoola and Co; 1000 bales raw cotton Cotton Export and Import Ltd; 640 bags myrabollams Pestonji Ruttonji Tata and Co; 640 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co; 320 bags myrabollams Y Ramchandra and Co; 1280 bags myrabollams Arvindkumar Nandlal and Co; 300 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co; 250 bales cotton waste G M Vyas and Co; 152 bales cotton waste Manubhai Nazetamdas and Co; 400 bales cotton waste C Jairam and Co; 100 bales cotton twist waste C Jairam and Co; 1240 bags bone sinews B Ardeshir and Co; 55 cases sandalwood oil Thos Cook and Son Ltd; 40 bags gum E Manjee and Co; 100 bales cotton waste Barot Bros and Co; 500 bales cotton waste Volkart Bros; 134 bags corriander seed Shanghavi Mody and Co; 17 bags cummin seed Shanghavi Mody and Co; 8960 bags gr nut kernels The Oilseeds Trading Co Ltd.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay: July 9.

Linseed September	5 14 3
Linseed May	8 8 9
Wheat September	4 7 3
Wheat January	4 11 3
Wheat May	6 3 9

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: July 9.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
Ready Bond Rs. 11/13
Shipment June Rs. 9/10 F.B.H.
Indian Sugars Ready—
Ordinary Rs. 14/8 to 14/14
Large grain Rs. 15 to 16/8.
Tone:—Firm.

LONDON RUBBER

London: July 8.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 13-3/8.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: July 9.

The market opened firm and despite inspiring foreign advices price movements were erratic owing to a weak tone in the cotton market. Advances were checked by profit-taking sales and so the closing quotations were rather lower. Tata Deferreds opened higher at 2000 and moved between 2008 and 1985, closing finally at 1995. Tata Ordinaries opened at 384 and stood finally at 383. Textile shares were especially firm on good demand wherein Bombay Dyeings appreciated at one time to 1107/8 and Simplexes to 120. Indian Irons were quiet around 31/5.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1992/8) 2000 1990 95 90 2005 1985 1995

Tata Ordinaries (383/8) 384 83 83/8 83 84 82 83

Tata Ordinary 383, Tata Deferred 1995, Indian Iron 31/5, Steel Corporation of Bengal 19/6, Bombay Dyeing 1105, Central India 315 Century 425, Gokak 215, Kohinoor 440, Simplex 120, Andhra Valley 1630, Tata Hydro 180, Tata Power 1630, Associated Cement 145, Belapur 202/6, Bombay Burma Old 470.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: July 9.

It appears that there exists a determined effort on the part of local operators to depress Indian cotton prices by spreading day to-day unfoundcd rumours. As a result of such rumours local prices are about 600 pts below New York and thus practically discounts gloomy export prospects. Such a big discount seems unfair and it is too early to form any reliable idea about the coming Indian cotton crop. Like the United States we have lost our export trade, but record consumption had raised prices over 15 cents despite 9 million bales loan stock. In this country our mills are also likely to show record consumption and there will be good demand for staple cotton.

Following a rise of 15 pts in New York cotton futures, the local market was due to open at Rs. 271 for Broach A/M delivery, but the market opened quiet at Rs. 269/8 and improved to Rs. 270 on scattered buying. At this level the market was flooded with rumours and prices dropped down to Rs. 265/8. The tone of the market was weak.

Persistent tired liquidation further depressed prices to Rs. 263/12, but moderate short covering appeared and prices rallied to Rs. 266/8. There was no follow-up and prices again reacted to Rs. 265. There was renewed buying and moderate covering, which improved prices to Rs. 268. The market again quietened and closed at 5 p.m as under:—

F G M G Broach July/August	Rs. 245/0
F G M G Broach April/May	Rs. 266/8
Fine M G Oomra July	Rs. 203/8
Fine M G Oomra Dec/Janry	Rs. 210/8
F G M G Bengal July	Rs. 148/0
F G M G Bengal Dec/Janry	Rs. 152/8

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1940/41	1939/40
Receipts to date 8-7-41	4262000	7625000
Receipts yesterday 8-7-41	19000	5000
Export to date 8-7-41	1029000	6331000
Stock at Ports 4-7-41	3270000	2462000
Stock at interior towns do.	2382000	2057000
Stock at Liverpool 4-7-41	...	...
Visible Supply 4-7-41	...	...
Quantity in sight 4-7-41	11897000	13587000
Quantity out of sight 4-7-41	...	...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay: July 9.

Bengal Fine	152/55
Berar	213/15
C. P. 1	238/41
C. P. 2	218/21
Khandesh	181/96
Muglai	191/98
Broach	242/47
Punjab S G 289F	367/87
Punjab R G 289F	342/52
Punjab R G 4F	287/97

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay: July 9.

	Extra Spr.	fine.	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good
M G Bengal U P		156	154	152	149	
M G Punjab		156	154	152	149	
M G Rajputana		164	162	160	157	
M G Oomra No. 3	218	215	212	209	...	
M G C. P. No. 1	242	239	236	233	...	
M G C. P. No. 2	221	218	215	212	...	
M G Broach No. 2		252	249	246	243	
M G Punjab/American		297	294	294	288	
M G Surat		371	368	365	362	
M G Rajpipla		366	363	360	357	
M G Navsari		389	378	375	372	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay: July 9.

RECEIPTS INTO BOM. OF IND. COTTON In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Septr. This year.	Last year
Khandesh		100,336	55,579
Central India		144,587	109,361
Barsi and Nagar	51	121,694	114,118
Hyderabad/Gaorani		48,678	47,970
Berar	519	373,544	318,400
Central Provinces	38	76,510	76,962
Total Oomras	608	865,349	722,390
Dholeras		96,438	89,297
N.-W. Provinces		1,537	26,048
Rajputana		6,613	35,228
Sind-Punjab	149	546,544	360,022
Broach		297,684	407,930
Coompta and Dharwar	556	129,994	48,907
Westerns-Northerns	606	98,617	34,730
Cocanada		239	86
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		9,850	1,390
Total	1,918	2,053,992	1,726,028
Arrived by road to 3rd July 1941		326,133	339,387

COTTON PARITY

Broach J/A below New York July 548 cent points at 331.
Broach A/M below New York May 502 cent points at 331.

HIGHEST & LOWEST COTTON PRICES

Bombay: July 8.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing at 3 p.m.
Broach J/A	248 1/2	245 1/2	246 1/4
Broach A/M	271	267 1/2	268 3/4
Oomra July	211	209 1/2	210 1/2
Oomra D/J	217 1/2	216 1/2	217
Bengal July	153	150	151
Bengal D/J	158 1/2	156	156

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS.

Bombay: July 9.

Wheat September	0 4 6
Wheat January	0 8 0
Wheat May	0 12 0
Linseed September	0 7 0
Linseed May	1 2 0
Groundnut August	1 4 0
Groundnut February	4 4 0
Castorseed September	2 8 0
Cottonseed September	1 2 0
Silver 2nd settlement	0 12 0
Gold 2nd settlement	0 6 6

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: July 9.

Yellow Metal Sheet	Rs. 83/0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 83/8

Tone:—Steady.

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay: July 9.

	To-day.	Total
Broach J/A	2,850	3,500
Bengal July	250	550
Oomra July	...	3,550

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 9.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97/10
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 96/1
3 1/2 per cent 1941 Bonds 100/7
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99/15
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102/13
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 109/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104-1
3 per cent War Bonds 101/15
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 113/4

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111/8
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 115/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 128/0

CORPORATION DERENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1947 108/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 108
5 per cent M Deb 1956 116
6 per cent M Deb 1954 128
6 per cent K P T 1956 128

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: July 9.

LONDON—
Banks buying 90 days/8t. 1/6 7/32 two months.
Banks buying 90 days/8t. 1/6 1/4 three months.
Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 9/32 four months.

B. C. RATES—
T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/5 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32

NEW YORK—
Ex-rates Dol 4.02 1/2 3 1/2
Banks selling T T Rs 333 1/4; D D Rs 333 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs 330; D D Rs. 328 1/2

MONTREAL—
Ex-rates Dol 4.43/47
Banks selling T T Rs. 303; D D Rs. 303
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4; D D Rs 296 1/4.

JAVA—
Ex-rates Gld 7.58/62
Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld 55
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2

JAPAN—
Ex-rates Sh 1/2 1/2
Banks selling T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 77 1/4

BERNE—
Ex-rates Fcs 17.30/40
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2

STOCKHOLM—
Ex rates K 16.85/95
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128

SINGAPORE
Ex-rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32
Bank's selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 158
Banks buying T T Rs 158; D D Rs. 158

HONGKONG—
Ex rates Sh 1/3 1/32
Banks selling T T Rs. 85 1/4; D D Rs. 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Ex-rates Sh. 0/3 11/32
Banks selling T T Rs 19 1/2; D D 18 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 17; D D Rs. 17

MEXICO—
Ex rates Pes 19.5 21.5
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs. 62.04

LISBON:—
Ex-rates Dol Ex 99.80 100.20
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom. D D Esc 7.35 nom
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55

NEW YORK—
Ex-rates Dol. 4.03 1/2

JAPAN—
Banks buying 60 days 76 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £8/8/0 Ready
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 3/8 Ready; 23 3/8 Forward.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money: Call 1/4 per cent
1 to 5 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

Tenders For Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 8th July, 1941. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,12,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99/13/9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99/12/6 allotted approximately 97 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0/13/9 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of 3 months' Govt. of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 15th July, 1941. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 18th July 1941. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 4th July, 1941, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 8,62,50,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Three months' intermediates will be sold from 9th July 1941 to 14th July 1941 at Rs. 99/13 subject to the conditions previously announced (viz. sales can be stopped at any time without previous notice if Government think it necessary).

Three months' intermediates sold from 3rd July 1941 to 7th July 1941 amounted to Rs. 21,75,000.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS.

Bombay: July 9.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Groundnuts	August—			
Opening		30	11	0
Highest		31	6	0
Lowest		30	8	6
Closing		30	14	0
Groundnuts	February—			
Opening		33	5	0
Highest		33	12	0
Lowest		33	2	6
Closing		33	9	0
Cottonseeds	September—			
Opening		21	3	3
Highest		21	6	0
Lowest		21	2	6
Closing		21	9	0
Cottonseeds	January—			
Opening		21	14	6
Highest		22	0	3
Lowest		21	13	0
Closing		21	15	6
Castorseeds	September—			
Opening		32	14	0
Highest		33	4	0
Lowest		32	14	0
Closing		33	2	0
Castorseeds	May—			
Opening		35	0	0
Highest		35	5	0
Lowest		35	0	0
Closing		35	5	0

THE BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay: July 9.

Yarn No.	August	October	December
6 1/2s.	161	162	163
10 1/2s.	192	194	196
20 1/2s.	286	288	290
40s.	430	433	435

PEPPER & GINGER

Bombay: July 9.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pepper ready per candy	90	0	0
Pepper Bhadarva Sudi 15 per candy	91	0	0
Pepper Maha Sudi 15 per candy	96	0	0
Ginger ready bleached	30	0	0
Ginger Maha Sudi 15	32	0	0

Irregular Price Movement In Share Bazaar

COTTON MILL SHARES VERY STEADY WITH GOOD SUPPORT

Steels And Burmas Quiet

Bombay: July 9.

As pointed out before the bullish sentiment in the local market for textile mill shares was followed by further active and anxious buying. There was steady rise in cotton mill shares and the decline in raw cotton prices was ignored. The market firmly believes that cotton industry will be able to reap rich harvest owing to war conditions and our mills will be called upon not only to meet domestic and war needs but will have to satisfy requirements of foreign countries. Naturally under such a prospective state buyers are pouring and at times it becomes difficult to put through business at fair prices.

Wall Street stocks were bolstered by the strength of commodities while Russo-Nazi reports were viewed as mildly optimistic, but many are holding off pending Washington's next move. Steels were again outstanding while Coppers, Rubbers, Rails and Motors improved. The market closed firm at around the best. U.S. Steel shares gained 1 1/8 at 59 1/4 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares improved 3/4 at 29 1/8 dollars.

The local Share Bazar opened with a constructive attitude around yesterday's closing level. There was robust buying in cotton mill shares which reached new high levels, but later on there appeared moderate realising and prices reacted some points. Tata Steel shares failed to draw attention and moved within a narrow range.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 2035 and declined to Rs. 2015. At this level there developed scattered buying and prices improved to Rs. 2027, but under renewed selling prices declined to Rs. 2010. Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 387 and after advancing to Rs. 388 downturned with increased selling pressure. Bombay Dyeing, the leader in the Textile Group opened at Rs. 1145 and after declining to Rs. 1142 advanced to Rs. 1162. At this level there was profit-taking and quotations sagged to Rs. 1155. Bombay Burmas were weak with increased liquidation. Thus the price movement was irregular. Steel shares were quiet at the decline while cotton mill shares closed steady.

TEXTILES

Bombay, July 9.

100	Ahmd. Advance	288	12
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1155	0
100	CENTURY	442	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	331	8
100	COLABA	187	8
100	Coorla	120	0
250	David	316	4
250	Dawn	361	4
1	E. D. Sassoon Defd.	2	0 3
100	FINLAY	201	8
100	GOKAK	330	0
1000	Hindustan	2210	0
100	Indore	114	0
100	Khatau	163	12
100	KOHINOOR	458	12
250	LAXMI	555	0
100	MORARJI	61	0
250	Model	118	0
50	Mysore	110	0
100	NEW GREAT	243	0
100	Osmanshahi	85	0
100	Phoenix	303	12
25	Sassoon Silk	84	8
1000	Sholapur	3250	0
15-100	JUPITER	14	0
100	SWADESHI	333	0
100	SWAN	199	0
500	Vishnu	1310	0
1000	Western	1325	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	111	4
25-50	Central	45	0
500	Imperial	1585	0
125-500	Imp. Contry.	393	12
50-100	India	145	8
100	Reserve Bank	105	8
5	Union	6	8 0

NEW YORK COTTON TEN POINTS UP

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE.

OCTOBER

New York, July 9

Previous closing	15.27
To-day's opening	15.34
Difference	+07
To-day's closing	15.37
Difference	+10

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach July/August	Rs. 246-8
Broach April/May	Rs. 268-0

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 9

On the New York Cotton Exchange October opened seven points up at 15.34 despite yesterday's heavy profit-taking at the close, the sentiment appeared bullish this morning and prices began to move upwards. Russian news was also an encouraging factor.

The following are opening ranges:—

July (mutilated) 15.13/13
October (15.20/19) 15.34/34
December (15.33/32) 15.45/45

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London, July 9

Castorseeds unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta July/August (£18 9/16) £18 9/16
Linseed La Plata August (£12 1/4) £12 1/4
Groundnut Coromandal Coast July/August (£17 1/4) £17 1/4

JUTES

Dundee July/August (£50) £50 nominal
Lightning July/August (£46) £46 nominal

RUBBER

Spot (13 1/2d paid and value) 13 7/16d buyer
Forward November (13 3/8d buyers) 13 3/8d buyers

LONDON METALS

Tin (£257 1/4 buyers; £257 3/4 sellers. Quiet) £256 3/4 buyers; £257 sellers. Quiet.
Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 8 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 9

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 9

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 9

London Gold (£8/8/0) £8/8/0

LONDON SILVER

London, July 9

Spot (23 3/8d) 23 3/8d nil
Forward (23 3/8d) 23 3/8d nil

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-3 1/16 to 0-3 13/32) 0-3 1/32 to 0-3 11/32
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS.

London, July 9

There was no trading during the night session.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 9

The New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

General Motors (unquoted) dol 39 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 28 1/2) dol 29 1/4
United States Steel Common (dol 58 3/8) dol 59 3/8
United States Steel Preference (dol 119) unquoted

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE
Cottons Firm

CALCUTTA, July 9

The share market opened about steady and improved throughout the day. Jutes were in good demand but rates did not appreciably change. Cottons were very firm market with good buying enquiry. Government securities were strong, while Teas were unchanged. Speculative counters fluctuated considerably and closed firm.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 per cent Defence Bonds 1946 101/15; 3 1/2 per cent G P 96; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 102/15; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 111/12 small lot; 3 per cent Punjab 1952 98/6 small lot; 3 per cent Punjab 1958 95/10 small lot.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1598 c div small lots; Reserve 105 ex div.

Howrah Amta Railway 96.

Cottons: Benares Cotton and Silk 3/7; Bengal Nagpur ord 15; Cawnpore Textiles 7/10; Dunbar 222/8; Elgin Mills ord 22/8; Kesoram 7/10 ex div; New Victoria ord 2/10.

Coals: Bengal 358; Churulian 1/8; Hurriladih 12/2; Burrakur 12/10; Dhemo Main 12/8.

Jutes: Agarpara 29/10; Albion 210; Alliance 283 small lot; Anglo-India 340 small lots; Bally 233 small lots; Belvedere 359; Budge Budge 364; Clive 24; Chitavalsa 11/8; Craig 2/1; Gourepore pref 153; Hukumchand 11/15; Howrah 52/14; Kamarhatty 202; Kankinarrah 400 small lots; Lansdowne 151; National 22/10; New Central 307/8; Nuddea 64/4; Soorah pref 133; Waverley ord 3/5; do pref 57.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 4/8; Indian Copper 2/2; Dalmia Cement ord 12/5 do pref 113/8; Burn and Co ord 396; do 5 per cent pref 148; do 7 per cent pref 173; Hukumchand Steel ord 12/14; do defd 2/2; Indian Iron 31/11; Steel Corpn ord 19/11; do pref 119/8; B I Corpn ord 4/6; do pref 134; India Paper Pulp 146; Orient Paper ord 12/8; do new pref 106/8; Titaghur Paper pref ord 5/2 ex div small odd lot; do ord 18 ex div; Raza Sugar 17/12 small lots; New Savan 8/12; Samastipore 8.

Teas: Ellen Barrie 324; Tezpore 7/9; do pref 14/8.

Debenture: 5 per cent 1937/47 Star Paper 103.—A.P.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, July 9

The market has been quieter once again and Banks were dull. Textiles were more or less steady and Plantings were unchanged. Miscellaneous issues received a good support.

Transactions reported from 12 noon yesterday to 12 noon to-day:—

Indian Bank 37; Rajalakshmis 62/8; Lakhmis 70/8; Coimbatore Spg 53; Pankajas 102; Sitarams 62/12 small lot; Woodlands 6/2; Travancore Cables 1/2; Coorgs 30/14 xd; Peermade Pref 121/8; ord 29 xd; Thirumbadi 1/12 small lot cd; Tropicals 20/4 small lot; Vellamalai 14/2; Chembras 3/10/6; Spencer ord 6; B pref 9/10; Mysore Chemicals 17/10; Mysore Matchey 7/6; Mettur Chemicals ord 10 small lot; Mysore Paper 14/13; Mysore Potteries 8.

Home Nursing Examination

An examination of the Home Nursing Class organised for the Bene Israel Stree Mandal, New Nagpada by Mr. S. D. Ezekiel under the auspices of the Jewish Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association conducted by Mrs. Bathsheba David, was held on July 5, by Dr. Arsene Gomes, when the following candidates were declared successful:—

Mrs. Serah S. Talker, Mrs. Hannabal Moses Pingle, Mrs. Jerusha Benjamin Hyams, Miss Sipora Benjamin, Mrs. Rachel Moses Gudker, Miss Hannah Jacob, Miss Rachel S. Warwatneker, Miss Eliza Aaron, Miss Elizabeth Menashe, Miss Hannah N. Talker and Miss Serah Saul.

COLABO OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 9th July, 1941:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.075 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.2 deg.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.4 deg.
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 86.2 deg. (0.1 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 79.0 deg. (2.2 above normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W S W.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hr.
Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 245 mls.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 43 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.
Rain in 24 hours 0.15".
Total rainfall during the month 11.53"
Total rainfall during the year 19.69".
Weather Remark: Rain.

3 1/2 PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London, July 9

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 9

London Stock Exchange was firm.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

London, July 9

5 per cent 1958/68 (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£82 1/2) £82 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 5/8) £105 5/8
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99 5/8) £99 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£114 1/4) £114 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 5/8) £105 1/8
New York Loan (£101) £101 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 3/4) £112 7/8

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (13-0) 13-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (32-0) 33-0
Electric Music Industry (12-4 1/2) 12-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (20-10 1/2) 21-0
Imperial Chemicals (32-7 1/2) 33-0
Woolsworth New Ordinary (53-10 1/2) 55-1 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates (£56 1/2) £56 1/2
Dundee Rubber (34-6) 35-0
Unilever Ordinary (25-0) 25-0
Ford Motors (20-0) 20-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£61) £60 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (83-9) 85-0
Carreas 'A' (£4) £4 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (96-3) 100-7 1/2
P and O Def (23-10 1/2) 23-10 1/2
Distillers (64-9) 65-0
Bredfords Dye (5-0) 5-0
British Celanese (4-5) 4-7 1/2
J and P Coates (33-6) 33-7 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (30-4 1/2) 30-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-0) 3-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (15-9) 15-9
Inter Nickel (dol 39) dol 39 3/8
Indian Iron (48-9) 50-0

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (28-9) 28-9
Empire of India (21-3) 20-0

JUTE

Barnagore (£7) £7

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (15-0) 15-1 1/2
Guia Kelampong (15-0) 15-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-0) 26-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (18-1 1/2) 18-9
Burma Corporation (6-9) 6-9
Rio Tintos (£5 1/2) £5 1/2
East Rand Properties (39-4 1/2) 40-0
Rand Mines (£6 3/4) £6 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown (£10 3/8) £10 1/8
Associated Portland Cement (53-3) 53-9
Trinidad Leasehold (52-6) 54-4 1/2
Sub Nigel (£7) £7
Spring Mines Split Shares (20-0) 20-0
Union Corporation (£6 7/8) £6 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Anglo India (32-5) 36-3
Burma Oil (51-10 1/2) 54-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (7-7 1/2) 7-7 1/2
Shell Transport (45-0) 45-0
Royal Dutch (£17) £18

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£36 1/2) £36 3/4
London Midland Ordinary (£14 1/8) £14 3/8
London North Eastern Def (£1 5/8) £1 5/8
London Southern Defd (£12 1/4) £12 7/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£123) £123
London Transport (£37) £37

LONDON EXCHANGES

T T London on New York 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2, Madrid 40.50, Montreal 4.43/4.47, Berne 17.30/17.40, Stockholm 16.85/16.95.

Heavy Rain At Jetalpur

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, July 9.

On account of heavy rain at Jetalpur, near Ahmedabad, the tank is overflooded, and Swaminarayan Temple is isolated.

It is reported that boats are plying between town and temple.

"We have no full details about Kaira, Surat, Panchmahal and other parts of Gujarat" said Sjt. Bhogilal Lala, Secretary G.P.C.C. in an interview. He added Sjts. Ravishanker Maharaj and Ravjibhai are now touring the Kaira District and collecting full details.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 9/7/1941

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.0 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.83 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.61 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Health Conditions In Deoli Camp

SIMUA, July 9.

A senior medical officer who recenlty inspected the Security Prisoners' Camp at Deoli recommended the provision of fly-proof doors for the cook houses, inoculation of the cooks and the protection of the water pumping shed with wire netting, says a Press Note. He also recommended that special attention be paid to anti-malarial measures. Effect is being given to these recommendations.

The medical officer reported that the arrangements for affording medical relief are satisfactory, that the camp hospital is adequately equipped and staffed and that the sanitation and drainage are good. He found that the barrack rooms were well lighted and well ventilated, that there was no overcrowding and that there was an adequate supply of good water, which was regularly chlorinated.

The latest report on the general health of the security prisoners shows that 82 per cent of them have increased in weight. The health of 55 prisoners was found to be below normal on their arrival at the camp, but as a result of proper treatment and diet the majority of these have been restored to normal health. Special diet is allowed to patients in hospital and also during convalescence so long as it is considered necessary on medical grounds.

A large number of the security prisoners have received dental treatment at a cost to Government of over Rs. 2,500, while others have had their eyes examined and spectacles are being supplied to them at Government expense. Cases requiring specialist treatment are sent to the Victoria Hospital, Ajmer. Where one prisoner has been operated on for nose trouble, another has had his tonsils removed and fourteen have received X-Ray examination. The X-Ray bills paid by Government come to over Rs. 600.—A. P.

Vegetable And Meat Situation Continues To Be Critical

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Despite the arrival of one trainload of live stock and the running of "Vegetable and milk" shuttles to Bulsar and Dhanu Road the position with regard to the supply of vegetables and meat in the city markets remains critical.

There was but one day's stock of animals to be butchered at the abbattoir at Bandra on Tuesday. Reinforcements were just enough for about a day's requirements so that the position to-day remains more or less the same as yesterday. There are ready for slaughter 35 buffaloes, 55 cows and bullocks and 1,519 sheep and goats today. Normally Bombay requires about 35 buffaloes, 200 cows and bullocks and 2,000 sheep and goats, to satisfy the needs of the non-vegetarian section of the population. No wonder that the dealers are making the best of it and offering mutton at 7 annas 6 pies per pound.

Special arrangements have been made by the G.I.P. Railway for the supply of cattle trucks to live-stock loading stations on the South East sections and at Manmad. If the traffic is in sufficient quantities, the Railway is prepared to run a special live-stock train from the South East section to meet any existing shortage of meat in the Bombay Market.

The position in the market with regard to the supply of vegetables is not much better although the B. B. and C. I. is running two shuttle trains to Bulsar and Dahanu Road chiefly to handle vegetable and milk supplies. There is a general increase of about 60 per cent on vegetables although the prices show slight improvement over the last few days, with respect to certain articles. Tomatoes are sold at six annas a pound; Carrots which come chiefly from Bangalore and which used to be sold an anna and a half per pound a week ago are now sold at 5 annas a pound. Pumpkins which could be had for three pice now cost as much as three annas. Green mangoes are not available at all and green 'Kela' for the kitchen are sold at half anna each, a price double that of a week ago. Cucumbers which could be got at 4 annas for 3½ lbs, are now sold at 2 annas per pound. Even vegetables like "Bendi" and "Tondli" which are more or less local products are sold at higher prices in certain markets. This morning fresh "Bendi" which was available at 1½ annas per pound at Dadar was sold at double that price in the Fort. Common brinjals have become uncommon and are sold at 5 annas a pound which represents an increase of 250 per cent, over last week's prices. It is also noteworthy that prices are not uniform suggesting that the whims of the dealers have as much to do with them as the train dislocation.

A big consignment of vegetables is expected to-day from Poona and the stations around. This may, to a certain extent, relieve the situation and bring down prices.

There is no material change in the situation in the traffic on the G.I.P. Railway but the volume of traffic handled is steadily increasing. During the 24 hours ending last midnight a total of 25 trains including eight goods trains were run to Igatpuri and beyond; 22 trains including nine goods trains were received in Bombay. All important trains except the Peshawar Express left Bombay at the scheduled time.

A definite report announcing the opening of the line at the Bhor Ghats is expected today from the engineers on the site.

All arrangements have been made to handle the accumulated traffic as soon as the track is opened. The normal train service to Poona will be somewhat truncated for sometime. The Poona Parcels' Exrpess, the Poona Mail, the Fast Passenger and the Express will run both ways as usual. But the Madras Mail and Express will continue to be diverted over Dhond and Manmad. The two passenger services running to and from Poona at night will be cancelled for the present. The Deccan Queen will not run this week also.

This arrangement is intended to open up the through routes for as much goods traffic as possible. It is also stated that as soon as the through line is opened the ordinary fares and parcel rates will be charged even in the case of trains which will continue to make detour.

The situation remains unchanged on the B.B. and C.I. Railway. The telegraph and telephonic communication has been restored to normal. Permanent repairs are now in progress for installation of the poles which had been uprooted or washed away.

Engineers who have returned from the scene of the damage described how as many as 50 poles had been uprooted between Vangani and Dahanu Road due to floods. And 5 poles had been completely washed away two miles from Navsari. At Bassein due to the gale the wires had got interwoven. All this has now been set right.

Dr. Savur, Director of the Colaba Observatory, forecasts that till Thursday evening, the weather will be mostly cloudy. Rainfall will be slightly more than yesterday while wind will be just as it was yesterday.

During Tuesday, the weather was mainly dry except for a smart shower at 1-10 p. m. when rain fell with an intensity of 1/4 inches per hour. The average velocity of the wind was 16 miles per hour.

The folllowing is the rain chart for the day:—

	Tuesday	Total since June 1.
	cents.	inches.
Colaba	15	19.62
Fort	39	18.73
Byculla	7	20.12
Matunga	5	23.56

The rainfall in Bombay is still below normal to the extent of 6.92 inches. The Maximum temperature for Tuesday was 86.2 degrees which is normal and the minimum was 79 degrees which is two degrees above normal.

BILLIMORA-BULSAR SHUTTLE SERVICE
Slight Change In Timings

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway has started an extra shuttle service between Billimora and Bulsar with effect from to-day.

There is slight change in the shuttle train timings. The shuttle to Dahanu Road leaves the Bombay Central at 1 p.m. and reaches Dahanu Road at 5-45 p.m. It leaves Dahanu Road at 1 a.m. and reaches the Bombay Central at 5-35 a.m.

The shuttle to Bulsar leaves the Bombay Central at 4-30 p.m. and reaches Bulsar at 11-10 p.m.

It leaves Bulsar at 6-30 a.m. and reaches the Bombay Central at 1-25 p.m.

NO RAIN IN AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, July 9.

Ahmedabad is free from rain this morning. Reports received from outlying districts show that the floods are subsiding.—A. P.

4 Killed By Atmospheric Eccentricity

Dry Spell Followed By Rains In Sind

KARACHI, July 7.

Cloudbursts are reported from several places in the mofussil after a long spell of sultry weather. Karachi has had a light shower last night and the sky to-day is densely overcast heralding monsoon rains.

Telegraph lines are reported to have snapped in a number of places beyond Hyderabad and normal road traffic has been interrupted at many points in the province.

A case of fatal lightning stroke occurred in Mirpurkhas while in Halla three persons were killed due to sunstroke in the week-end.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, July 9

All-India weather, upto 8 hrs, on Wednesday, with shade temperature and maximum and minimum rainfall on the past 24 hours, since June 1st, and departure from the normal is as under:—

Stations.	Maximum	Minimum	Rainfall For past 24 hrs.	Since June 1	Departure from normal.
Calcutta	91	81	—	24.9	+9.3
Cuttack	81	76	2.6	17.0	+3.8
Ranchi	85	74	0.1	27.1	+12.9
Patna	97	84	—	5.7	—5.9
Allahabad	96	82	—	4.4	—3.9
Cawnpore	100	81	—	3.2	—2.3
Dehra Dun	92	77	—	12.2	—2.9
Delhi	104	87	—	0.2	—2.2
Lahore	105	79	0.1	2.6	—0.5
Rawalpindi	103	81	—	3.7	—0.3
Srinagar	91	64	—	1.5	—0.3
Peshawar	106	82	—	—	—0.6
Rangoon	87	75	—	34.4	+10.7
Jubbulpore	97	73	—	13.0	+0.9
Nagpur	93	75	—	15.0	+2.4
BOMBAY	86	79	0.1	19.5	—5.9
Ratnagiri	88	70	0.4	3.0	—0.6
Ahmednagar	91	73	—	0.1	—3.8
Poona	82	72	0.3	13.0	+6.5
Sholapur	93	75	—	2.9	—3.0
Hyderabad (Deccan)	96	75	—	4.0	—2.4
Bangalore	89	68	—	4.0	—0.2
Mysore	81	60	0.1	4.8	+1.3
Calicut	82	76	0.8	40.5	+5.0
Madras	101	86	—	4.3	+1.3
Shillong	89	64	—	26.0	+1.5
Darjeeling	69	79	—	16.4	—
Simla	73	53	T	10.7	—1.8
Panchmarhi	76	62	0.2	13.0	+0.4
Kodaikanal	59	54	T	5.4	—0.1
Colombo	85	76	0.2	10.5	+1.3
Bhavnagar	84	75	0.1	23.6	+11.5

T indicates rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.—A.P.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN SEVERAL PROVINCES
Warning Of Heavy Rainfall

POONA, July 9

Rainfall has been widespread in South-west Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Gujarat, West Coast of Peninsula, local in Assam, North and South-east Bengal, Bihar, Bombay Deccan and Mysore, while a few falls occurred in West United Provinces, West Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, North-west Frontier Province and North Madras Coast. Principal amounts of rainfall are: Chandbali 8 inches; Saugor Island 4; Balasore, Cuttack, Hazaribagh, Mahableshwar, Belgaum, 3 each; Chaibasa and Abu 2 each; Sialkot, 1 1/2; Honavar and Mercara, 1 each.

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity, at its origin about 1,560 miles away, was recorded by Bombay seismographs at 6 hours, 14 minutes to-day (Wednesday).—A.P.

BREACHES ON B.-N. RAILWAY
Puri Express Trains Cancelled

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Due to heavy floods and a washaway at Baitarani Road on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, booking of goods and coaching traffic to beyond Manjuri road in the Up direction and beyond Jajpur Road in the Down direction has been stopped till further advice, according to a press note issued to-day.

The Four Up Madras mail, leaving Howrah this evening, will run Via Raipur and Vizianagram and will not take passengers for stations south of Kharagpur and north of Vizianagram.

The Three Down Madras mail, arriving at Waltair at 14 hours to-day, is also being diverted Via Vizianagram and Raipur.

The three Down Madras mail, which left Madras the day before yesterday has been held up at Washaway and is being returned Via Vizianagram and Raipur and will arrive at Howrah correspondingly late.

The Up and Down Puri Express to-day are cancelled.—A. P.

MADRAS-CALCUTTA MAILS DIVERTED

MADRAS, July 9.

Owing to breaches on the B. N Railway, mail trains running between Madras and Calcutta have been diverted.

A notification issued by the M. and S. M. Railway authorities in this connection says:—

"Information has just been received that the railway line between Cuttack and Kharagpur on the Bengal Nagpur Railway has been breached. Details are not available.

No. 1 'Down' Mail Train which left Madras for Calcutta on the night of the 8th July has been diverted 'via' Vizianagram and Raipur.

The Mail Train which left Calcutta for Madras to-day and which is due to reach Madras at 7.50 hours on the 11th instant is also being diverted 'via' Raipur and Vizianagram.

The Mail Train due to leave Madras to-night for Calcutta will also be diverted 'via' Vizianagram and Raipur.

Passengers for stations between Vizianagram and Cuttack will have to tranship at Viziana gram".

Mohammedan Sporting's First Defeat

East Bengal's Sensational Victory Over Assured Calcutta League Champions

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The following are the results of the matches played in the first division of Calcutta Football League to-day:—

East Bengal 3; Mohammedan Sporting 2; North Staffords 3; Dalhousie 1.

FIRST DEFEAT OF SEASON

The Mohammedan Sporting Club suffered the first defeat in their 1941 League career this evening on the Calcutta Football Ground, when they went down to East Bengal by three goals to two. It was the popular belief till to-day that the Mohammedans would finish the League without a single defeat. They, with three more games, have obtained 42 points. There is no disputing their League Championship, as they can afford to lose all the remaining three games.

Weather condition to-day was in favour of good football, and all the enclosures of the Calcutta ground were filled up long before the match started.

Three goals in three minutes, and another goal off a penalty, which was the Mohammedans undoing, were the main features of to-day's play.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

In the seventh minute East Bengal's goal had a narrow escape, when Noor almost sent the ball inside the net, but Amin, one of East Bengal forwards, chanced to come into the goalmouth and thus prevented the ball entering the net. In the following minute, however, East Bengal transferred play into the Mohammedans' territory. They were awarded a free kick which was taken by Amin. Sunil Ghose, taking possession of the ball, sent an angular shot, the ball after striking the left goal-post entered the net (1/0).

THE EQUALISER.

The Mohammedans equalised in the 17th minute through Tahir and in the 18th minute Taj Mohammed gave his team the lead by scoring with a header off a pass from Masoom (2/1). East Bengal forwards by this time became aggressive and in the 20th minute Somanna, East Bengal's star forward, scored in style from a through pass from Hossain. (2/2).

The change-over saw East Bengal enjoying territorial superiority. In the fourth-minute the Mohammedans' goal-post had a dangerous escape.

PENALTY SCORE

Apparao taking possession of the ball passed on to Somanna who worked his way to the Mohammedans' penalty area and tipped to Sunil Ghose. Kaloo Khan having come out of his charge, Ghose got an open net, but the ball rolled out by the side of the post. East Bengal carried another onslaught to the Mohammedan goalmouth, but were unable to score. In the ninth minute Butchie handled the ball within the penalty area. Apparao took the penalty kick and scored, giving Kaloo Khan no chance to stop it (3/2).

East Bengal played desperately to maintain this lead while the Mohammedans played equally desperately to equalise and thus maintain their unbeaten record in the League. The final whistle blew with East Bengal winning by three goals to two.

NORTH STAFFORD BEAT DALHOUSIE

The North Stafford, who have been experiencing any amount of bad luck in their recent League matches, won this evening by beating Dalhousie by three goals to one.

Dalhousie who commenced the season very promisingly are unfortunate in so far as no fewer than seven men are missing from the side. Some are on the injured list, while others are on military duty.

The match was a fast one, but the soldiers who finished strongly, thoroughly deserved the victory.—A. P.

SECOND SOCCER TRIAL
Probables Vs. The Rest

Before Bombay's team for the Inter-Provincial Football Tournament is finally selected this evening, there will be another Trial Match between the Probables and the Rest. The rival teams have been selected as follows:—

THE PROBABLES

Goalkeeper: Edden (Bombay Gymkhana), Captain.

Full-backs: James (British Infantry) and S. Thompson (H.V.M.).

Half-backs: Alexander (Y.M.C.A.), Osborne (City Police) and Jayaram (Y.M.C.A.).

Forwards: Swamy (W.I.A.A.), Rashid (Muslim Sports) Hill (British Infantry), Butchi (B.E.S.T.) and Langton (British Infantry).

THE REST

Goalkeeper: Wright (B.B.C.I. Railway).

Full-backs: Jameson (City Police) Captain, and Brady (British Infantry).

Half-backs: Raja (B.E.S.T.), Telang (B.E.S.T.) and Rodrigues (City Police).

Forwards: Jesudian (Y.M.C.A.), Bhimrao (Y.M.C.A.), Adams (City Police), Caesar De Souza (H.V.M.) and Karunakar (Caltex).

RESERVES

Outside-right: Phillips (Mazagon Dock); Inside-left: C. Stanley (City Police); Centre-half: L. Stanley (Mazagon Dock) and Right back: Rana (B.E.S.T.).

The Probables team indicates the composition of the team which will represent Bombay against Mysore in the Zone final which will be played at the Cooperage on Sunday next. It is a fairly strong combination. The defence is quite sound and with Langton, Hill, Butchi and Rashid in the attacking line, Bombay should not find it beyond their power to ovecome Mysore. A lot will depend upon the way the players combine and co-operate with each other. To-day's match will give an idea how they work out their stratagems. The Rest are expected to pull out the best of the game from their opponents. It is hoped that all the selected players will turn up for the contest.

AGA KHAN WINS SWISS GOLF CUP

ZURICH, July 9.

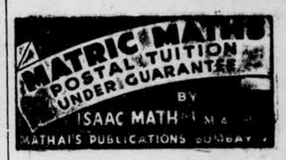
The Aga Khan who is at present residing in Switzerland won the Ossiesk Cup on the Zurich Golf Course completing his round in 72 strokes.—Reuter.

Madras Hockey

MADRAS, July 9.

The Khalsa College from Amritsar in their first appearance in the Madras Cricket Club Hockey Tournament gave a brilliant display and defeated the Madras Medical College by five goals to one.

The visitors now enter the quarter-final round.—A. P.



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3309

DON'T BE AFRAID OF INDIGESTION

Indigestion is the cause of nine tenths of human suffering. The food you eat should contain the basis of your health and strength, but how *can* you be well if it is causing you to double up with pain, "burning" you with acidity and producing distension and flatulence? You will obtain immediate relief from these ailments by taking LACTOPEPTINE.

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Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 2, 1997
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 14, 1360
Parsi: Behman 9, 1310
Hightide: 0-31 13-16
Lowtide: 4-46, 17-56
Sunrise: 6h. 7m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION—Telegraphic communication with Colombo has been restored.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, MATUNGA—A public study class on the subject of 'Reincarnation' will be held at 8-15 p.m. to-day (Thursday) at Putia House, Bhau Daji Road, Matunga, G.I.P.

FEDERATION OF SOCIAL WELFARE ASSOCIATIONS, BOMBAY—A meeting of the Managing Council of the Federation of Social Welfare Associations will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. at the Social Service League Office.

3 ARTS MAJLISS—A meeting of the 3 Arts Majliss will be held at 12 noon on Sunday, 13th instant at Mongini's when Atiya Begum will speak on "Music and its relation and value to food." Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will be the guest of honour.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY—At the Ochavlal Nazar Ayurvedic Charitable Dispensary conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during June, 1941, was 1,004 of which 442 were men, 239 women and 323 children. The daily average attendance of patients was 42.

STATISTICAL INSTITUTE—Lecture courses have been arranged on 'Interpolation' by Prof. G. S. Diwan, on 'Statistical Control' by Prof. G. M. Sankpal, on 'Probability' by Prof. M. V. Pandit, and on 'Combinatorial Methods' by Prof. J. Maclean. An introductory lecture will be given, and enrolments made, in the Royal Institute of Science to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045
LAST DAY!
PENALTY
Edward G. Robinson
ARNOLD · BARRYMORE
TOMORROW!

GRAND-GALA
OPENING ON
SAT. 12th July at 1 p.m.
★
A telegram from
KARACHI Says:
"SHADI Acclaimed perfect entertainment. Miss Khurshid & Motilal songs bewitching. Smashing all previous Ranjit Picture Records".
RANJIT'S Musical, Social
SHADI

Cast:
Madhuri,
Motilal,
Khurshid,
Ishwarlal
Director: JAYANT DESAI
OPERA HOUSE

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Come Live With Me" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Great Commandment" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Penalty" Daily at 3-30, 6-36 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Lady Hamilton" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Topper Returns" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Mr. and Mrs. Smith" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Asra" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 12-30 noon, 3-15 and 6-15 p.m
WEST END—"Charano-ki-Dasi" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Manthan". Daily at 1, 3-30 and 6-30 p.mm.
MAJESTIC—"Narad-Naradi" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Amrit" Daily at 3-30 and 6-15 p.m.
CHITRA—"Vidyapati" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Radhika" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Babes in Arms". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Chitralekha" Daily at 1, 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Chitralekha" Daily at 1, 4 7 and 10 p.m.

Public Address To Acharya Ray

A representative committee has been formed in Calcutta, with Sir Manmath Nath Mukherji as president, to present a public address to Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray, on August 2nd, his 80th birthday.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION STUDENTS' HOME—The management are pleased to announce that the accommodation for the deserving poor students will be available at half rates at the Students' House of the Ashram at Khar. The house is equipped with all modern amenities. Applications should be submitted to the Secretary on or before 20th July, 1941.

VIDYARTHINI SCHOLARSHIP—Miss Dhairyabala Chhaganlal Parekh of Samaldas College having secured the highest number of marks (540/700) at the last Matriculation Examination amongst Shwetamber Moortipoojak Jain lady students, Shri Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya has awarded Shrimat Lilavati Bholabhai Mohanlal Jhaveri Vidyarthini Scholarship for the year 1941.

HOME NURSING EXAMINATION—An examination of the Home Nursing Class specially organised for the Beni Israel Stree Mandal in their premises at Sajan Building, 2nd Floor, 2nd Peerkhan Street, New Nagpada by Mr. S. D. Ezekiel under the auspices of the Jewish Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association conducted by Mrs. Bathsheba David, Nurse and Midwife, B. P. N. A. was held on the 5th July 1941, by Dr. Arsene Gomes. The following candidates are declared successful:—

Mrs. Serah S. Talker, Mrs. Hannabai Moses Pingle, Mrs. Jerusha Benjamin Hyams, Miss Sipora Benjamin, Miss Rachel Moses Gudker, Miss Hannah Jacob, Miss Rachel S. Warwatneker, Miss Eliza Aaron, Miss Elizabeth Menashe, Miss Hannah N. Talker, and Miss Serah Saul.

FIELD CLUB HONOURS CHANDAVARKAR

The President and members of the Bombay Field Club gave a party in honour of Sir Vithal Narayan Chandavarkar, ex-President of the Club at the Monjini's on Wednesday evening Among those present were, Prof. and Mrs. C. N. Vakil, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, Sir Sitaram and Lady Patkar.

Mr. R. P. Masani, President of the Club, in welcoming the guests said, that Sir Vithal was one of the Knights whom you could easily call a true Knights; his industry and zeal in the cause of education and his devotion to duty were worthy of admiration. These good qualities were well recognised by the Government and he on behalf of the members of the Club and himself wished him a long and happy life.

Sir Vithal in his reply thanked the President and the members of the Club for the kind words they had expressed and said that his success in the work he undertook was more due to the help he received from his colleagues than to anything else.

Mr. I. B. Patel, Secretary of the Club, thanking all the guests present for responding to their invitation said that Sir Vithal was a source of inspiration to them in starting the Field Club and his valued advice was at their disposal right from the beginning.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Early yesterday morning eight dhobis living at Sherly, a village in Bandra are reported to have assaulted with sticks, the servant of a coal merchant.

The man was very badly injured and is detained at the Bandra Hospital.

The Bandra Police have arrested so far three persons, Gurudin Gangadin, Jamuna and Bhagwali.

WIFE ARRESTED FOR THEFT

Mulabux Abdul of Khar lodged a complaint at the Bandra Police Station that his wife Aysha, had run away with jewellery and cash to the value of Rs. 1,200.

Sub-Inspector Moulvi of the Bandra Police traced the accused in Bombay and arrested her along with Abdul Rehman and his wife.

Property worth about Rs. 600 was, it is reported, recovered.

ALL PETER'S MEETING

The All Peter's Association, a meeting of which was held recently is I am told one of the oldest Associations of the Suburbs and has members from nearly every corner of the Suburbs.

They celebrated the feast of their Patron with Solemn High Mass after which they met at the residence of their Secretary Mr. Peter Rana where a meeting was held followed by reception. Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of their late President Hon. Sir B. J. Bomanjee.

High Court Ruling On

IMPORTANT POINT OF JURISDICTION

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia)

Messrs. Jivatlal Pratpshi, a firm ..Plaintiffs
Versus
Lalbhai Fulchand Shah of Ahmedabad ..... Defendant

This was a suit to recover Rs. 22,500 with interest at 6 per cent due on a pro-note payable on demand passed by the defendant who resided at Ahmedabad in favour of the plaintiffs on 10th November 1937 and executed at Ahmedabad. The defendant contended that the Bombay High Court had no jurisdiction to try this suit because the pro-note did not mention the place of payment and no part of the cause of action had arisen in Bombay, nor did the defendant reside in Bombay. The defendant on the other hand counter-claimed for accounts from the plaintiffs who he alleged were his agents. At the hearing counsel for the defendant contended that if the point of jurisdiction was decided against the defendant he would not contest the suit on the merits in this Court but would submit to a decree. In the course of the hearing the defendant withdrew his counter-claim.

JUDGMENT

His Lordship held that Section 49 of the Indian Contract Act which imposed a duty on the promisor to apply to the promisee to appoint a reasonable place of performance where none was fixed by the contract itself had no application to a pro-note payable "on demand" as in the present case but was limited in application to contracts which are to be performed without application by the promisee. His Lordship further held that the Common Law Rule that in the absence of express agreement the debtor must seek his creditor in order to make payment had no application to Negotiable Instruments which differed from ordinary contracts. By their very nature Negotiable Instruments may pass by indorsement into the hands of an indorsee living in "an outlandish place" and it would work hardship on the debtor to go and find him there in order to make payment. On this point, his Lordship dissented from a decision of the Calcutta High Court in Srilal v. Anant ((1940) I.L.R. 1 Cal. 323) which applied the Common Law Rule to pro-notes. Referring to the well-known judgment of Viscount Sumner in Soniram v. R. D. Tata and Co. (54 I.A. 265).

His Lordship observed that in the present case he was unable to gather even any implied obligation to pay in Bombay which would give this Court jurisdiction to try this suit. In conclusion his Lordship approved of the opinion of Sir Norman McLeod, Chief Justice, in the case of Sewaram v. Bajrangdat (40 Bom. 473) to the effect that in such cases the creditor must take the precaution of seeing that the note was expressly made payable in Bombay, otherwise the Court of the place where the pro-note was executed or delivered to the promisee or where the debtor resided would have jurisdiction to try a suit to enforce the pro-note. His Lordship therefore held that this Court had no jurisdiction to try this suit and ordered that the plaint be returned to the plaintiffs for presentation to the proper Court, and that the plaintiffs do pay the defendant's costs with liberty to set them off against the costs of the counter-claim which had been withdrawn.

Mr. M. P. Amin with Mr. K. A. Somjee instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co. appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. J. H. Vakeel with Mr. Dalal instructed by Messrs. Shah and Co. appeared for the defendant.

Arround The Courts

Fined For Breaches Of Curfew & Police Orders

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Nine persons were sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 for breaches of the Curfew order; two were awarded one month's R.I. and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default one week's further R.I. each, for carrying knives, by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, to-day.

Security proceedings were initiated by the police against four persons, who were found carrying big knives and whose sentences were due to expire, under Section 110 Cr. P. C. They were ordered to furnish one surety each, to be of good behaviour for one year.

FATAL FALL FROM TRAIN.

An unidentified boy aged about 14 years, who fell from No. 360 Up fast local train on station platform at Matunga yesterday, was removed to the hospital in an unconscious state. He died there this morning. The body has been taken to the Morgue.

BLACKSMITH ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

The City police arrested on Tuesday evening a blacksmith named Shridhan Bhagwanti Prasad in connection with the theft of iron weights and other iron implements valued at Rs. 200 from a firm at Sewri.

He was placed before Mr. Sabnis, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, this morning, when it was stated by the police that six iron weights valued at Rs. 150 were recovered under a bush at Sewri, Koliwada Road. The Magistrate ordered him to be remanded into police custody till July 16.

ILLICIT LIQUOR ARRESTS.

The Bombay Police raided the house of Purshottam Pandurang Mhatre at his residence at Gokhale Road on Tuesday last and arrested him for the alleged manufacture of illicit liquor. He was later released on bail.

His bail period was extended till July 16 at the Dadar Court this morning.

Another person named Sahadeo Luxman was arrested on Tuesday by the Kingsway Police for the alleged possession of illicit liquor. The Magistrate ordered him to be released on bail.

16 FINED FOR VIOLATING A. R. P. RULES.

Under Defence of India Rules, 16 persons were sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 for violating A. R. P. Lighting restrictions, by Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, to-day.

It was stated that most of the accused were from the residential quarters at Marine Drive and Marine Lines and were either arrested for completely avoiding to shade lights or for partial shading.

NO TRACE OF COMPLAINANT!

As the complainant, who filed a case of cheating and misappropriation, could not be traced, accused Jamnadas Laxmidas was discharged on Wednesday, on the application submitted by the Falton Road Police, in the Court of Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, to-day.

It was stated, accused approached the complainant and asked him if he would like a loan of Rs. 1,000 and to obtain the same he would have to pay a sum of Rs. 15/12 as stamp fees which he (complainant) promised to pay. He accordingly received the receipts for the preliminary expenses from the accused and since then the accused absconded.

He was however traced and arrested after a year and was ordered to be discharged, to-day.

ARRESTED AT MIDNIGHT AS SUSPECT.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Tukaram Bhiku Patel is alleged to be concerned in many cases of house-breaking and theft.

He was caught red-handed at midnight to-day. When he was trying to break into a cloth shop, armed with an iron jemmy and unwittingly trod on a man sleeping at the side of the door, at Valpakhadi, Mazagon.

The alleged culprit was produced before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon, Court, to-day, when an application was made by the police to extend his period of remand till 22nd July, was granted.

Dr. Contractor As Temporary Executive Health Officer

Standing Committee's Recommendation To Municipal Corporation

The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation recommended to the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday the appointment of Dr. D. A. Contractor, Assistant Health Officer, to take charge of the current duties of the post of the Executive Health Officer in addition to his own duties. This shall be a temporary arrangement till a permanent incumbent is appointed by the Municipal Corporation. The Medical Relief Committee has recommended advertisement again in public press for the post of the Executive Health Officer and not to restrict the recruitment to Bombay province alone.

Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji moved the following resolution:

That with reference to the Commissioner's letter No. S. R. 3857, dated the 25th June 1941, regarding a proposal to make some temporary arrangement in place of Dr. R. K. Mhatre, Executive Health Officer, due to retire on the 16th July 1941, Dr. Dorab Ardeshir Contractor, Assistant Health Officer, be appointed to be in charge of the current duties of the post of the Executive Health Officer in addition to his own, from 16th July 1941, till such date as the person appointed by the Corporation as Executive Health Officer takes charge of the duties of his Office, a special pay of Rs. 120 being paid to him for the additional work and he be allowed the free use of the car supplied to the Executive Health Officer, subject to the understanding that he will not draw the conveyance allowance attached to his substantive post during the period.

Dr. T. R. Naravane seconded the proposition.

AMENDMENT.

Dr. C. J. Cursetji moved an amendment to appoint Dr. Contractor to hold the post of Executive Health Officer even as a temporary measure till the new incumbent is appointed and an additional allowance of Rs. 450 be given to him. Mr. K. H. Goregaokar seconded the amendment.

Mr. Goregaokar said it would be slur on the Health Department if they could not find a suitable person to hold even as a temporary measure the post of the Executive Health Officer.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had asked Dr. Mahatre to continue for four months more though he retired from the 16th instant but this arrangement was not found feasible. His next best arrangement was to ask Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, the Dean of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital to act as a temporary measure and he left the matter to the committee.

The amendment of Dr. Cursetji was put to vote and declared lost only two voting for it. The proposition of Mr. V. D. Govindji was carried.

TANSA LAKE OVERFLOWING

The Tansa Lake has been overflowing since the 4th instant. This is the largest lake among the four Municipal lakes with the capacity of 35.604 million gallons of water. The Vehar and Tulsi lakes are not yet half full though their capacity is 9,120 and 2,294 million gallons respectively.

Property Owners' Luncheon Meeting

The Property Owners' Association held their second luncheon meeting on Wednesday at the Radio Club when a large number of guests were invited. Mr. K. H. Goregaokar, the president reviewed the activities of the Association in regard to the rebate of Income Tax etc., and urged the landlords to join Association in large numbers.

Dr. R. K. Mahatre, the Executive Health Officer then spoke on the "Health of the City" and said since the time the Registration of Birth and Death Act was passed the child mortality in Bombay was the lowest last year. He attributed large number of deaths among the poor to the one room tenement slums in the city which still existed in many parts of the city. He thought that the city had maintained normal health in spite of many unfavourable incidents and the ratio of deaths was in no way worse than any large city in the world.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the speaker from Mr. Abdur Rahman Mahomed Yusuf.

City Motorists Warned

The Police Commissioner in a Press Note says:

The attention of motorists is drawn to the orders issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on the 11th September 1940, regarding the screening of head lights and to the Press Note dated the 2nd April 1941 requesting them to replace the brown paper used for that purpose from time to time so as to comply with the aforesaid orders.

It is observed that due to the monsoon the brown paper screens in some cases have deteriorated and beams of light are thrown out of head lights, which is an offence under Rule 52 (1) (a) of the Defence of India Rules. It should be noted that if action is taken for breaches of the said rule, the weather factor will not be deemed an excuse. Motorists should therefore see that the lights of their cars are properly screened from time to time.

Hindu Relief Committee

The Member in charge of the Hindu Relief Committee writes:—

From to-day we are closing our office opened in Kalbadevi Road Bombay 2. Any inquiry in connection with riot claims etc., may be placed before Mr. Gordhandas Mangaldas Jamnadas, Khan Building, opposite Majestic Cinema, Girgaon. The Telephone number is 28113.

PROGRESS OF INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

The 49th annual report of the Indian Life Assurance Company, Limited, of Karachi, records another year of progress for the Company. During the year policies were issued for Rs. 36,40,500, an increase of 13 per cent over the new business figures of the previous year. This is more than satisfactory in view of the fact that at present so many other Indian Companies are showing a decrease in the amount of new business written. The total business on the books of the Company is now Rs. 2,54,20,222. The amount paid in claims during the year was Rs. 7,37,017.

The balance of the Life Insurance Fund at the end of the year was Rs. 97,33,328 as against Rs. 93,65,191 at the commencement of the year, recording an increase of Rs. 3,68,137 on the working of the year. The Premium Income for the year was Rs. 9,44,288, while Interest and other income amounted to Rs. 4,81,672.

The major part of the Company's assets consist of Giltedged and other first-class securities of the face value of Rs. 1,02,96,967, their market value on 31st December 1940 being Rs. 1,13,40,903. The year 1942 will usher in the Golden Jubilee of the Indian Life. Thus another great Swadeshi institution will be crossing its 50th milestone.

"FOLLOW TILAK'S POLITICAL METHODS"

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, July 9

"Follow Tilak's political methods, avoid Gandhism and all it implies and Swaraj will not be far away. I will exhort you all to shun Wardha. Khaddar and Charkha will never bring freedom", this was the burden of the address delivered last night at the Brahmin Sabha Hall, by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A. (Central), while paying tribute to the late Lokamanya Tilak whose twenty-first anniversary is being celebrated by the 'Aikya Sangh' at present.

Congressman Elected Chief Of Thana Board

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, July 9

At the first meeting of the new Thana District Local Board, held yesterday, Mr. G. G. Naik, a Congress member was elected yesterday as President of the Thana District Local Board for the triennium commencing from 1st July Thirty-two members voted for Mr. Naik while ten remained neutral.

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NEW BUSINESS IN 1940 Rs: 36,40,500
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TOTAL INCOME IN 1940 Rs: 14,25,960
TOTAL CLAIMS PAID Rs: 83,00,000
TOTAL ASSETS Rs: 1,39,28,807
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1941.

NOW IS THE TIME

Khan Ghulam Mohamed Khan, ex-President of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee and a member of the A.I.C.C., has issued a statement suggesting that as the war has come very near India both Congress and Government should reconsider their respective policies. More specifically, he suggests, on the one hand, that Government should release all political prisoners and accept either the Poona offer or "some other proposal that might be acceptable to progressive Indians" and, on the other hand, that Gandhiji should consider the question of calling off Satyagraha. The question is which party is to take the initiative. Each may fear that there may be no right response from the other. But if the Viceroy cares to have a settlement he can emulate the example of Lord Irwin and without any loss of prestige release at least the members of the Congress Working Committee and the ex-Premiers even when the Satyagraha is on. There is now a growing disposition on the part of many to consider the question of war and India's defence from new standpoints. If in these circumstances Government call a conference of Premiers, as suggested by the Premiers of the Punjab and Bengal, both ardent friends of Government, and if at the same time the Working Committee is enabled to meet, a settlement does not seem impossible at present. The enormous advantage of a settlement is certainly worth the attempt on the lines suggested above. If the attempt fails, it will not take Government more than a few minutes to take whatever action they deem necessary.

Vital Demand

So far we have assumed that Government are prepared to do the right thing, to part with real power. As suggested by Khan Ghulam Mahomed Khan, if Government cannot accept the Poona offer of the Congress, they should at least accept some other on similar lines, acceptable to progressive Indians. The Bombay proposals, taken in their entirety, are fairly of this type, though they are the rock-bottom minimum demands acceptable to the public. But to judge from various reports coming from Simla, it appears Government do not contemplate anything more than a mere enlargement of the present Executive Council. Most of the persons mentioned in this connection are, from theGovernment point of view, "yes men" who do not even themselves claim to represent or lead any large sections of the public. The Bombay proposal was that all the members of the Council must be non-official Indians, who, though technically responsible to the Crown should enjoy the confidence of the public. Government's present plan goes nowhere near it and cannot be acceptable even to the moderate sections of the public. Secondly, the most important one of the Bombay proposals was that Government should fix a time limit to the grant of Dominion Status to India. This is a vital demand but not a word about this is breathed in Government circles. If Government have more cards in their hands they should place them all on the table at the outset. This is not the time for haggling and manoeuvres.

Poona Offer

It is still objected by some that to satisfy the Congress is now impossible in any case as the Poona offer is withdrawn and Gandhiji seems adamant on the issue of complete non-violence even in national defence. We have answered this objection before but have to repeat it as the objection itself is still urged by many. The Poona offer had to be withdrawn, not because the majority of Congressmen changed their views on non-violence with regard to defence, but only because Government flouted the offer. If Government show any disposition to consider it afresh, it can be easily revived the moment the Working Committee is given a chance to review the whole situation. Nearly as much was suggested by the Congress President himself a little before he was imprisoned. Now is the time to give the Committee the chance suggested by the President. It may be a great chance to Government, too. As regards Gandhiji's attitude in the event of the old offer being revived, he will naturally do what he did last time. He will sympathise with the Congress view and urge Government to accept it.

Litvinov's Emergence

The fact that M. Litvinov has been allowed to emerge out of his retirement and make an important broadcast speech is of great significance in connection with Russian attitude. It is another and more definite indication that, as a result of the Nazi aggression, M. Stalin is reverting to the pre-Munich policy of non aggression. We should, indeed not be surprised if M. Litvinov were to return in due course to his old post as Foreign Commissar. M. Litvinov's return would have a welcome effect on opinion abroad particularly in the U.S.A and Turkey in addition, of course, to Britain. It should be noted, that M. Litvinov's constitutes the first wholehearted tribute to Britain and the U.S.A. from Russia.

But there is another point in his speech which is equally noteworthy. And, that is M. Litvinov's plea that Britain and Russia "should strike together simultaneously and untiringly". Russia "each blow struck now will be ten times as effective and entail infinitely less expenditure and sacrifice than is delivered later". This shows an urgent wish on the part of Russia that Britain should strike at Germany much harder than she is doing now and strike immediately Considering all the circumstances, the Russians are doing well against the invaders. But it is natural that they should desire some weakening in the heavy pressure to which they are being subjected by the Germans. The British, on their part, are rapidly increasing the intensity of their air offensive Germany and may rightly plead that for further efforts, for instance, an invasion from the west, they are simply not strong enough yet. But what about an offensive in Libya? A German defeat there will, in addition to clearing Africa of the Axis, constitute a heavy blow to Nazi military prestige and will materially influence the fighting in the East.

Frankly Speaking

A Blunder

It is unfortunate that General Auchinleck should have undertaken a verbal excursion into international matters as he did the other day at a Press Conference. The Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East blundered when he offered his opinion, even though qualified as personal, on what America's military policy should be. He exhibited a deplorable ignorance of the situation in the U.S.A. and virtually forgot his own responsible position too For he provided the isolationists with a big stick to beat President Roosevelt. It is, of course, well known that the President wants to do liberally everything to secure a complete and "proper" victory over the Nazis. But it is even better known that he has to adopt a special technique—and it is masterly too—to push his plans because of isolationists General Auchinleck has done his best to defeat that technique. And it is not surprising that the President's Secretary should have administered a public snub to him. The General had asked for it.

General Dentz Yields

Yesterday's report from Ankara has now received official confirmation from Sydney and London General Dentz has opened armistice negotiations, and (if he is not merely playing for time) the Allied Commanders will make it as easy, as the circumstances allow, for the Vichy forces to lay down arms with honour. The prospective early liquidation of hostilities in Syria is to be welcomed for more reasons than one. It will in the first place end the fratricidal war between Frenchmen. Secondly, Syria will be henceforth free from Axis intrigues. But, above all, it releases British troops for an offensive in the Western Desert. No time can be more propitious than this for energetic measures to be adopted in Libya and it is to be hoped that General Auchinleck will allow no further respite to General Rommel, who has been marking time for the last two months.

Training Of Technicians

The Government of India's scheme of bringing over from Britain a hundred technical training experts for the purpose of training Indian trainers is evidently a war measure but it deserves to be so expanded and worked out as to help various industries in peace time also. The scheme provides for the training of 15,000 technicians by the end of March 1942. By engaging more Indian trainers this number can be easily increased. When skilled technicians can thus be trained by the hundred in a few months one fails to understand why the proposed Indian automobile scheme was opposed by Government on the plea that it would divert skilled technicians from more urgent war industries.

Hindustani

We note in Government's scheme that the British trainers will first be given lessons in Hindustani for two or three weeks. The object is obvious. The trainers will have to train many who are ignorant of English but who, whatever their mother tongue, are presumed to have a working knowledge of Hindustani. That two or three weeks' lessons in Hindustani are considered sufficient for the trainers is proof of the ease with which even non-Indians can pick up the rudiments of the language. Here there is a tacit admission of Hindustani being the best "lingua franca" in India. Governors and other officials should no longer ask what is Hindustani and why every Indian should learn it.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Many a man who follows the band wouldn't have the nerve to face the music.

* * *

A city man never sees the sights until his rural relatives come along and point them out.

* * * *

"Know thyself," says the philosopher. Yet how disappointed some men would be if they knew themselves.

* * *

Even those who think twice before they speak are apt to have another think coming after they have spoken.

* * *

Sometimes a fool, rushing in where angels fear to tread, finds something that makes angels regret their timidity and lack of initiative.

* * *

While a woman likes to have a man tell her that he knows her like a book, she is apt to get furious if he says he can read her between the lines.

AIR WAR ON TWO FRONTS

By OLIVER STEWART (in a recent B. B. C. talk)

There has never been a theatre of war in which the collection of full and accurate information has been so difficult as in that huge front from Finland to the Black Sea where Germany has made her attack on Russia. The distances are so great and the lines of communication so scarce that we cannot expect to be accurately informed about what is happening except after a pretty big time lag.

But a study of the basic problems facing the two air forces provides some remarkable sidelights on the battles that are now going on.

We have on this front two immense air forces. In numbers I doubt if there is much to choose between them. The Russian Air Force, whatever the technical quality of its machines, is chock full of ideas. In fact in the use of avaition in war, the Russians have looked further ahead than any other country in the world.

Many of the German methods are based on ideas which originated in Russia. The whole concept of air carrying as used in military operations is essentially Russian. Parachute troops and air-borne tanks owe their primary development to Russian inventiveness.

In the building of huge aeroplanes, the Russians have never shown any of that timidity which has held back most other countries. Russian aviation has produced more ideas than any other aviation. Many of them were looked on at first as impracticable. But now some of them have been proved in action.

So the line up of the two air forces seems to the distant observer to be a line up of a brilliantly inventive aviation on the Russian side and a well developed aviation on the German side, ideas against technology. That seems to be a rough generalization of the position. And now for some of the special influences at work on this new battlefield.

★

In most parts of the world where German aircraft have been in action hitherto, the main areas of attack have been densely populated or relatively small in size. On the Russian front, cities and centres of population are more widely scattered and the distances are very great.

Both sides must be working with long lines of communication and that has a marked effect on the operations of a modern air force. Every air squadron has to be ministered to by many special appliances and a lot of elaborate apparatus. Some of that equipment can be carried by air, but some still has to go over land.

In order to sustain an air attack on a large scale there must be a steady flow of supplies to the advance bases. The Germans have shown themselves extremely competent in bringing up supplies, even in the face of heavy bombing. But in Russia their problem is going to be more difficult than it has been elsewhere. A great deal will therefore depend on how extensively the Russian air force can harass the German lines of communication.

Communications in Russia are also a difficulty. Roads and railways capable of bearing the loads needed by modern armies in the field are scarce. Then the actual operation of bombing is affected by the density of the objectives. A bombing aeroplane goes out with a primary and a secondary objective and many have a third objective. The idea is that if the pilot visits the primary objective, but if the weather or enemy action or signs of mechanical trouble make it necessary, he can turn to the secondary objective and bomb that.

In planning the objectives the route of the bomber is the deciding factor. Obviously if a German bomber is coming to England it can be given a secondary objective which will be hardly less useful than the primary one. Our cities and industries are so closely packed that there are not many really large areas in which no objectives of any sort can be found.

But on the Russian front the objectives which would be regarded as suitable by the enemy are relatively few and far between. Some of the great Russian industrial centres are entirely out of reach of the ordinary German bombers working with their full bomb loads. And the Germans are very miserly about their bombing in that they always try to make for objectives which are not too far away and which will not therefore call for large expenditure of fuel.

So one of the things on which the present battles will throw light is the shock-absorbing effect on air attack of immense spaces and widely scattered objectives.

★

Air attack is always expensive. The planning of a big raid alone is a big job and the amount of material that has to be assembled before it takes place is surprising Big bombs such as are used nowadays have to have special tackle for shifting them and for loading them into the aeroplanes.

So if a country is such that it would absorb part of its enemy's bombing effort without being noticeably affected itself the power of air attack against that country is automatically reduced Russia occupies about a sixth of the earth's surface and although it has an enormous population, its centres of industry, what may be called the mainspring of its war effort, are scattered. It is not a good field for an aerial offensive

We do not yet know much about the air war in the East and I think that we shall find a good deal of difficulty in getting full information. It is not a matter of whether Russia is ready to give it, but whether it can be assembled from all the points on that far flung front. Gradually we shall see how the air war goes.

All we know as yet is that the Germans have sent such strong forces to that front that they have to some extent reduced their strength in the West. And the Royal Air Force is seizing the opportunity to strike hard at

(Continued on page 9.)

The War And Grease Spots

By D. F. Karaka

Sometime ago I wrote an article on the Hari Singh Gour incident entitled "What Britain feels towards us." The Ceylon "Daily News", I am told, reproduced this article, changing the title to "Mr. Morrison Regrets", and a reader has sent me the reply to it from an Englishman writing to that same paper in Ceylon. Here is the reply:

To The Editor, "Ceylon Daily News"

Sir,—Having read the article by D. F. Karaka "Mr. Morrison Regrets" in this morning's paper, may I be permitted to state "the other side."

There is not that racial discrimination in England or Europe which the article implies.

The fact that Indians are sometimes refused admittance to hotels, flats, etc., is very often due to their own faults.

I have met several hotel managers and owners of flats who would rather keep their rooms empty than let again, because the last Indian family had left their rooms in a disgraceful condition.

I recollect one lady who showed my wife and myself a charming flat which an Indian family had vacated. Spicy and greasy food had obviously been cooked or heated at the electric fire-place. Grease marks were everywhere on good carpets and chair backs, glass and other marks on every polished article with a few burn marks. It would cost the owner of the flat pounds to clean up before she could let and she said "never again."

At hotels the same thing often happens, little things which often annoy other resients; the burning of joss sticks, highly perfumed hair oils, the Eastern habit of clearing one's throat in the morning and the state of the apartments due to, I will not say dirt, but use the word "carelessness". Is there not a preference for European tenants by owners of Colombo house property, the obvious reason being that the owner feels his property will be well looked after and improved.—Yours, etc.,

C. DYSON ARMSTRONG.

Colombo, June 28.

* * *

This is an Englishman's reply. An Englishman writing in the year 1941, two years after the beginning of a war in which he has taken the severest punishment that any enemy of England has handed out. Long after Indian troops marched into Abyssinia, Libya, Eritrea to help smash up the Italian Empire and to gain for England the only decent British victory of this war. Yes in 1941 an Englishman can be found to say that Sir Hari Singh Gour was not admitted into a London hotel (when his own hotel was bombed) because "grease marks" would spoil carpets and chair backs. Grease marks from an Indian in a city in which Nazi Germany has damaged so many a landmark [illegible] Abbey, St. Pauls, Fleet Street, the East End, the dockyards, hospitals homes, roads, everything. And an Englishman complains about an Indian leaving grease marks!

* * *

When I was discussing war publicity the other day with an Englishman interested in the subject, I pointed out to him that the need to direct propaganda at the Englishman in India (and Ceylon) was, perhaps, more immediately necessary than to direct it at the Indian. I do not think the Englishman in India knows what is happening elsewhere than in his complacent little make-believe world of the Yacht Club and the Bombay Gymkhana. You've just got to look around you and see the way the average Englishman and woman behave in a war which is being fought in England for existence. You've just got to stop, look and listen and you begin to realize what a difference there is between the approach of the German to his war and the approach of the Englishman-in-India. Every ounce of German labour, mental, physical, even spiritual, has been mobilised Every ounce and half-ounce of it. Propaganda, the air, the newspapers. They beat the pulse of war. By comparison we have in this city the proverbial Saturday night at the pictures, the follow-up at the Club or the Taj, the over-consumption of alcohol at a time when their fellowmen in England are on a rationed diet and grimly fighting the Nazi threat of starvation. Save for democracy! Save for England! Save for him who is fighting in the front line for your home, your liberty, your country. And the response to these glorious slogans are to be found everywhere where there are Englishmen in India. A poor, pitiable response, I am sorry to find.

* * *

That is the trouble about the Englishman in India (and Ceylon). He is still saving his hotels from Indian grease marks, while asking the Indian soldier to give his life for the cause of Britain. And when I read this it makes me wonder why, when hundreds of satyagrahis who really did nothing to obstruct the British cause, are dealt with under the Defence of India Act, this all-powerful Act cannot be used to counteract the damaging results arising from the conduct of the Englishman here. Surely inaction on the part the Englishman in India and a complete lack of realisation of the seriousness of the situation is more damaging to the cause than a pacifist, non-violent Congressman. Or isn't it?

Britain wants from India co-operation in war, not merely in the men and the material but also in money and moral support. Let us examine some of the recent utterances and statements made which are calculated to bring about a better understanding between the two peoples and to invoke Indian sympathy for Britain's cause. (1) Lord Willingdon's undignified utterance in which he, an ex-Viceroy, said to the East India Association: "I own quite frankly that I think it is a a pity that all these efforts are made to pacify Mr. Gandhi and his Congress party for it creates a very bad impression on the other communities in India." What a stupid thing for any Englishman to say at this moment—and more so for an ex-Viceroy? (2) Miss Rathbone's supercilious letter to her Indian friends, of which we know already so much and to which Tagore's reply is our final answer. (3) Mr. Herbert Morrison's pathetic apologia in the House of Commons at his inability to do anything to stop an Indian from being insulted in the English capital.

War publicity! Yes, these are all classic examples of war publicity and I feel sure that when the war is over, we will be able to write a book on the subject.

* * * *

Meanwhile, what is being done by the better Englishman in India, the one who is pained at his fellow-countryman's ineptitude and inertia, the one who laments the pathetic tone of the leaders and the news-display of his own organ, the Anglo-Indian press, the one who has been convinced that no real war effort can be achieved in India without the people's support? Are they content to stand by and watch these things happen? Are they content to see Lord Willingdon undo with a sentence the work of months in which by pleading, persuasion and patience these few Englishmen have tried to get Indian support? Are they content to switch on their radios and listen to the hopelessly inadequate war features? Are they content to read editorials in their papers in which Syria is said to be lost because of the lack of Hitler's support? Are they content to see red tape hinder every decent effort at decent propaganda, whenever it has been made? What are these few Englishmen doing? Why are they so silent when they should speak? What is the European Association doing? Are you, my friends, serious about this war or are you still worried that your carpets and your chair backs will be covered with Indian grease-spots?

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

CALCUTTA, July 8.

A resolution expressing heartfelt sympathy on behalf of the Indian peasantry for "the brave people of the Soviet Union who are so valiantly meeting the Nazi hordes" has been adopted by the Central Kisan Council of the All-India Kisan Sabha. The various branches of the Sabha in the country have been asked to observe July 21 as "Soviet Day."

—A. P. I.

* * *

Doctor Moonje has warned the Governor-General that should a Muslim be appointed as Defence Minister, "it would be regarded by the Hindus as an act of hostility towards them....."

And should a Hindu be appointed .....?

* * * *

What is the greatest sensation of the current week upto date? You may probably answer: the occupation of Iceland by the U.S.A. But you will be wrong.

According to the Junior Colleague it is the fact M. Litvinov made a broadcast speech and from the Moscow Rado itself. We almost agree.

* * * *

A motorised column from Iraq is now reported to be halfway between Deir-ez-Zor and Aleppo.

But we have learnt authoritatively that the Axis column is already half way between Aleppo and Istanbul.

* * * *

LATER REPORT:

It is authoritatively announced that General Dentz has declared his readiness to discuss terms for the cessation of hostilities in Syria.

What are the Admirable Darlan and his Nazi—er—collaborators up to?

* * * *

A semi-official statement has been issued from Rome to the effect that the U. S. occupation of Iceland "leaves Italy completely cold."

In the feet.

* * * *

It has, however, left the nine-tenths of the Axis, Germany, extremely hot and fairly bothered.

* * * *

Apropos of the U. S. occupation of Iceland, the British, it is reported in America, were angry at the premature disclosure of the plan by Senator Wheeler.

But the British needn't complain really. Their Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East took prompt and masterly revenge.

* * * *

According to Sir Clive Liddel, ex-Governor of Gibraltar, 90 per cent of the people of Spain did not want to go into a war of any kind.

Which merely satisfies one of the main conditions precedent to Senor Suner joining the New Order and leading Spain into a war.

* * * *

It is suggested in America that Japan may try to interfere with American plans to send supplies to Russia through Vladivostok.

Japan sure would. But not yet. Not, in fact, until the Gemans have crossed the Dneiper and the Dneister would Japan find her security endangered by the Russian port.

* * * *

Vegetable And Meat Situation Continues To Be Critical.

—Bombay report.

There isn't much difference, is there, between "scorched earth" and inundated earth.

* * * *

The battle for Benghazi was in full swing. The colonel of a Scots regiment was jealous of the large number of prisoners the Australians were taking, so he called his men together and offered 2s. 6d. per hundred prisoners brought in.

The next day a Scotsman marched in with 800 Italians: the officer paid him £1, at the same time asking how he had managed to get so many single-handed. The Scot replied:—

"I bought them from the Australians at a bob a hundred."

Churchill Welcomes U. S Action

Anglo-American Collaboration In Iceland: Towards Armistice In Syria

LONDON, July 9.

General Dentz's request for armistice terms and the decision to retain British troops in Iceland were confirmed by the Prime Minister, who added important comment on both points in the House of Commons to-day.

BIG STRATEGIC STEP

Mr. Churchill declared: "The military occupation of Iceland by United States forces is of first rate political and strategic importance. In fact it is one of the most imporant things that has happened since the war began. It was undertaken by the United States in pursuance of purely American policy of protecting the Western Hemisphere from the Nazi menace. I understand that it is the view of American technical authorities that modern conditions of war, especially air war, require forestalling action, in this case especially to prevent the acquisition by Hitler of jumping off grounds, whence it would be possible by a bound to come to close quarters with the American Continent.

It is not for me to comment on these American views although they seem fairly obvious to anybody who takes an intelligent interest in what is going on (laughter). The seizure of Iceland by Hitler would be a very great advantage to him in bringing pressure upon Britain and the United States. For some time past with the assent of the Icelandic people and their Legislature, we have maintained a strong garrison in Iceland and the arrival of powerful United States forces greatly reduces the danger to Iceland.

BR. TROOPS TO STAY

This measure of American policy is, therefore, in complete harmony with British interests and we found no reason of any kind to object to it. In fact I cannot see we should have any grounds for doing so (laughter) in view of the invitation extended to the United States by the Icelandic Government.

We still propose to retain our army in Iceland and as the British and United States forces will both have the same object in view, namely, the defence of Iceland, it seems very likely that they will co-operate effectively in resistance to any attempts by Hitler to gain a footing.

BRITAIN WELCOMES IT

It would obviously be foolish for the United States to have one plan for defending Iceland and for the British forces to have another. If any issue of principle arises it may be safely left to the British and American naval, military and air force authorities concerned, who will study each others convenience to the utmost. Looking at it from every point of view, I have been unable to find any reason for regretting the step, which the United States has taken which in circumstances they have been forced to take. In fact we actually welcome it. Whether similar satisfaction will be felt in Germany is another question.

The second principle of the United States' policy, which led to the occupation of Iceland, is the declared will and purpose of the President ,Congress and the people of the United States not only to send all possible aid in munitions and supplies to Britain but to make sure we get them. Here again is a course of action for which the United States must take full responsibility.

Apart from this, the position of the United States forces in Iceland will require being sustained or reinforced by sea from time to time. These consignments of American supplies for American forces on duty overseas for purposes of the United States will have to traverse very dangerous waters and, as we have very large traffic constantly passing through these waters, it may be found actually advantageous that the two navies involved should assist each other as far as convenient in that part of the business."—Reuter.

Armaments Production Under Fire

LONDON, July 9.

Candid criticism about British air production was made in speeches in the Commons, when a two-day debate on the subject was opened. The debate provided an occasion for those who are not satisfied that the country is achieving the maximum possible output to ventilate their views.

The Conservative, Lt. Bramner, who was with the Fleet Air Arm at Crete complained of the lack of armaments and planes and of tanks while Lt. Commander Hopkinson, another member of Fleet Air Arm, who is also an aircraft manufacturer, asserted that none of the planes produced by the Beaverbrook drive had participated in the battle of Britain.

CHAOTIC CONDITION!

The Labourite, Mr. Carro Jones, urged the appointment of a Minister of Munitions with a seat in the War Cabinet. He contended that the production of tanks was being delayed by countless modifications and while expressing satisfaction with British aircraft production declared that too many types were being sent from America, resulting in hundreds lying unpacked in warehouses, because the necessary auxiliary equipment was not available.

A Conservative member declared that it was very difficult for manufacturers to obtain clearcut and quick decisions from Government Departments.

WANTED MORE OUTPUT.

The Liberal, Mr. Geoffrey Mander, said that the enemy could draw no possible consolation from criticisms, for there had been a tremendous output of war equipment of all kind. Mr. Mander continued that what they urged, however, was still greater output. He complained of idleness in factories due to changeover in types. Workers were disgusted and resented being paid for playing darts, which was all they had to do in many cases.

The Labourite, Mr. Quibell, said that it was a scandal that at the factory, which made the first tank in Britain, only a quarter of the employees were now engaged on war production.

Lt. Brabner, declared that in the Middle East, Crete, Libya and Syria there was almost a chronic lack of the most important materials of war. "We are still grievously short of anti-aircraft guns and there was a great shortage of multiple half-inch machine-guns for use against low-flying aircraft. Lt. Brabner continued: "Our tanks did well against the Italians but not so well against the Germans because there were not enough of them and they were too slow.

"If we could produce twenty thousand aircraft, we could win the war".

Lt. Commander Hopkinson charged Mr. Bevin with incompetence in the manner in which labour was being handled

Big Jump In Production

The output of both tanks and guns shows an in the first quarter of 1941 than that over last quarter of 1940 and in the second quarter an increase of more than a 100 per cent, said Mr. Harold MacMillan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply, replying to the debate. The heavy armaments cry would be "more shells, more guns, more tanks and above all more planes." In this connection Mr. MacMillan discussed the vital part an adequate supply of machine tools had played in production and announced that the output of the machine tools industry was now six times above the normal peace-time level.

"We are now trying to make tanks of a very clearly defined and settled design and in terms of warships we have under manufacture two types of the battle cruiser, two types of the cruiser and one 'dreadnaught' tank.

We are relying on United States production for one type of tank only, which is now in progress.

Lord Beaverbrook's purpose is to press on production with all his power and not at the expense of other weapons or services. Tanks we must have and tanks we shall have and to this end we have relied on designers and workers together to push up production in the next weeks and months. Every consideration must be subordinated to maximum 'production of weapons of war'.

ON MORE SECURE FOUNDATION

It may be that we have moved slowly but we are building on a more secure foundation than the enemy, who spread his task over a large number of years.

In Britain our organisation was being built on a solid rock of democratic conception and will perhaps endure when harder and more brutal Nazi totalitarianism has cracked under the stress of modern war".

NAZIS SHELL DOVER

R. A. F.'s Deep Thrust Into Germany: Ersatz Oil Plant Hit

LONDON, July 9.

Early on Wednesday shells from long-range guns on the French coast screamed into the Strait of Dover, aimed at a big convoy.

After several salvoes fired from the direction of Calais there was nearly an hour's silence and then the Nazi batteries at Boulogne opened quick successive salvoes, which shook the coast as they exploded

R. A. F'S DEEP THRUST INTO GERMANY

The R. A. F's attack on German cities as far east as Leuna, a few miles from Leipzig, is reported in an Air Ministry Communique, which says: "Aircraft of the Bomber Command continued their offensive last night with a heavy and concentrated attack on the German industrial system. The town and railway yards of Hamm were heavily attacked.

From a great height explosives and incendiary bombs were again dropped on objectives in Munster and another force successfully attacked communications in the industrial town of Bielfeld."

ERSATZ OIL PLANT HIT.

Great fires were started and much damage done in all these places. Another force struck deep into Germany and attacked an important synthetic oil plant at Leuna, a few miles west of Leipzig. Many direct hits were obtained with heavy bombs.

Coastal Command aircraft bombed the harbour at Haugesund and shipping on the north and west coast of France during the night.

Fighter Command aircraft on offensive patrol attacked an aerodrome in Northern France.

From these operations seven aircraft of the Bomber Command are missing.

R.A.F. heavy bombers attacked the naval base of Wilhelmshaven late on Tuesday afternoon.

The R.A.F. continued their offensive against Germany's Western Front today, it is learned in London.

Late this afternoon heavy bombers made an attack on naval bases in Germany and bombed the naval base at Wilhelmshaven. No aircraft is missing.

Another offensive operation over Northern France this afternoon R.A.F. heavy bombers with fighter escort attacked the power-station and chemical works at Lille.

Considerable opposition was encountered from ground defences. German fighters attempting to intervene were driven off by the escort who destroyed nine. British losses in this operation were seven fighters missing.

It is learned that two further fighters were destroyed in the R.A.F. attack on Lirre yesterday making a total of eleven enemy aircraft destroyed in this operation.

Enemy Admits R.A.F. Raids On Germany

BERLIN, July 9.

British aircraft flew over western, north-western and central Germany on Tuesday night, states the official German news agency.

British aircraft, adds the agency, dropped incendiary bombs over a very wide area up to Thuringen. Munster was again attacked.

WIDESPREAD RAIDS OVER ENGLAND

German air activity on Tuesday night was widespread and on a heavier scale than of late, states an Air Ministry communique.

Although it was mainly directed against the Midlands, bombs were also dropped at points in the southern half of England and a lone place in Scotland.

Generally little damage was done and the number of casualties was small.

At one town in East Anglia, some houses and shops were demolished. At least four enemy aircraft were destroyed during the night.

FIVE NAZI AIRCRAFT DESTROYED

It is now known that five German aircraft were destroyed over Britain for the second night in succession on Tuesday night.—

German Oil Tanks Bombed By R. A. F.

LONDON, July 9.

It is learned in London that oil tanks at Leuna to the west of Leipzig were bombed by the R.A.F. on Tuesday night. Heavy attacks were made at Hamm, Muenster and Bielefeld during raids on a number of towns in western Germany. Seven British bombers are missing.—Reuter

ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN

NEW DELHI, July 9.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan arrived here from Lahore and left for Wardha this evening by the Grand Trunk Express.—A. P.

Icelandic Detenus To Be Released

LONDON, July 9.

It is learnt that in deference to the wishes of the Icelandic Government, the British Government have agreed to release all Icelandic nationals at present held in detention in this country for affecting the security of the British forces in Iceland.

The release will be effected as soon as arrangements for their return to Iceland can be made One of the detenus is understood to be a Communist member of the Icelandic Parliament.—Reuter.

British To Be Retained In Iceland

LONDON, July 9.

The British will be retained in Iceland. it is reported, on Government authority in London. The British and Americans are expected to co-operate to resist any possible German attempt at invasion.—Reuter

Anglo-American Air Transport Service

NEW YORK, July 9.

The Army Air Corps has established a transport service to carry officials direct between the United States and Britain, according to the Washington correspondent of the "New York Times".

It is stated that the primary aim of the service is to cope with the growing number of officials who must travel to London which is more than is possible for the present service 'via' the Pan-American air route to Lisbon and then shuttle service to Britain.—Reuter.

Sequel To Sinking Of British Ship Fortnight Ago

WASHINGTON, July 9.

A British vessel, carrying ten nurses to England, was torpedoed a fortnight ago announces the American Red Cross.

Six of the nurses are missing, four being rescued four days ago.

The name of the ship is not revealed.—Reuter.

SYRIAN ARMISTICE TERMS

(Continued from page 1)

conditions, which the Vichy Government is studying.

VICHY: Admiral Darlan in Paris has been informed of the armistice terms by telephone.—Reuter.

Free Frenchmen Welcome It

LONDON, July 9.

The Political Directorate of Free France states regarding Gen Dentz's request for a Syrian armistice: "It was only under the necessity of freeing the Near East of Nazi influence that Allied forces entered Syria. For the Free French Forces, who fully endorsed this action, it was extremely unpalatable, because they knew they would find in front of them French troops misled by the bad shepherds of Vichy, who were expected to fight for Germany. In consequence the Free French are particularly happy to hear of the request for an armistice.

"They hope it will be possible to conclude hostilities, overthrow the German threat to the Middle East and bring independence to Syria and Lebanon within the framework of the treaty of Alliance with France, whose historical connections with the Levant will thus be preserved. It is with the greatest fraternal feelings that the welcome in their ranks their brothers, who had been deceived by propaganda of falsehood and who are now resolute in pursuing in common with them the struggle against Germany the eternal enemy of the French people".— Reuter.

DAMOUR FALLS

HAIFA, July 9.

Imperial forces have occupied Damour in Syria.—Reuter.

In Libya

BR. PATROLS ACTIVE ON FRONTIER

CAIRO: A Middle East Communique says:—

IN LIBYA there has been renewed patrol activity in the frontier area.

IN ABYSSINIA there is nothing of importance to report.

IN SYRIA the advance of our columns towards Aleppo and Homs is proceeding satisfactorily. In the central sector further local gains have been made. On the coastal sector Australian troops have overrun the main Vichy positions and are now operating north of the town of Damour.—Reuter.

U. S. Consul's Role

WASHINGTON, July 9.

The United States Consul acted as a transmitting agency between the British and the French in their efforts to secure an armistice in Syria, Mr. Sumner Welles stated to-day.—Reuter.

MOVE TO END ARMISTICE?

Vichy Seeks Peace From Germany?

Negotiations To Continue: Propaganda To Influence U. S. Opinion

LONDON, July 9.

A message to the Independent French News Agency says:

Despatches from the French frontier say that the Vichy Government is determined to carry out peace negotiations with Germany and is using every means to reconcile French public opinion, which remains hostile to this move.

Under the proposed Axis terms, says the message, Germany will get Alsace Lorraine and certain Channel and North Sea ports.

In return France will get parts of Belgium.

There are reasons to believe, says the Agency, that Vichy is seeking support for this move in America as well, and Vichy propaganda will gradually replace German and Italian propaganda which are now being suppressed in that country.

STALIN-CRIPPS TALKS

MOSCOW, July 8.

A Soviet night Communique announces that throughout Tuesday fierce fighting continued in the sectors of Ostrov, Polotsk, Novograd-Volynsk and Beltsi.

The Moscow radio announces that Sir Stafford Cripps was received by M. Stalin on Tuesday. The conversation lasted over an hour.

The Soviet Communique says that Soviet troops supported by tanks and aircraft made a number of powerful counter-drives holding up the enemy advance.

SOVIET COUNTER-ATTACKS

THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTS THAT IN THE NOVOGRAD-VOLYNSK SECTOR SOVIET TROOPS ARE STUBBORNLY REPULSING THE OFFENSIVE OF LARGE ENEMY TANK UNITS.

SOVIET TROOPS FREQUENTLY COUNTER-ATTACKED DURING FIERCE FIGHTING WHICH RAGED IN THE OSTROV SECTOR DURING THE MORNING.

THE COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCES THAT ON THE BESSARABIAN FRONT GERMAN AND RUMANIAN TROOPS WERE DRIVEN BACK IN DISORDER BEYOND THE RIVER PRUTH, AS THE RESULT OF A SOVIET COUNTER-ATTACK.

The following is the text of the Soviet communique as radiated at 10-30 p.m. (G.M.T.) from the Moscow radio:—

"Throughout the day of July 8 heavy fighting continued in the Ostrov, Polotsk, Novograd-Volynsk and Beltsi sectors. Our troops supported by our tanks and aircraft made a number of powerful counter-attacks holding up the enemy's advance.

In the direction of Ostrov fierce fighting has taken place this morning in the course of which our troops frequently went over to counter-attack, the enemy suffering heavy losses from our artillery fire, aircraft and counter-attack of our tank units.

In the direction of Polotsk fierce fighting continues with enemy troops who are trying to fortify themselves on the northern bank of Western Dvina in the vicinity of Bolkovichi.

Enemy Driven Back

In Novograd-Volynsk direction our troops are stubbornly repulsing an offensive of large enemy tank units. In the vicinity of Beltsi our troops are still engaged in fierce fighting with enemy infantry and tanks.

In the vicinity of Falciu our troops made a number of counter-attacks on attacking Rumanian and German troops. As the result of the counter-attacks the enemy was driven back in disorder beyond the River Pruth throwing down his arms and equipment.

In Murmansk, Kandalaksha and Ukhta directions our troops engaged in battles with separate enemy groupings who had wedged into our territory.

During the day our aircraft successfully attacked enemy aircraft on their aerodromes and dealt a series of blows to enemy tank and motorised units.

During the day, 56 German aircraft were destroyed. Our Air Force lost four machines.

Vessels of the Northern Fleet with Air Force co-operation made a successful landing for co-operation with the Red Army.

In the Hango district two enemy companies which were trying to attack our units were annihilated by mortar and artillery fire. Aircraft with the Danube Naval Flotilla have bombed enemy transports on the river. Hits and fires were observed on three transports.—Reuter.

GERMANS CLAIM TO HAVE CAPTURED BESSARABIA

LONDON, July 9.

A German communique announces that the whole of Bessarabia has been occupied by German and Rumanian troops.

On the Finnish sector, the communique admits Russian counter-attacks, but says that they have been held.—Reuter.

DRIVE TOWARDS STALIN LINE

Is It Effectively Checked?

NEW YORK, July 9.

"It is impossible to judge if the German drive has met a check along the Stalin Line, but it is of interest that the German communique on the operations is only of eight words", says the "New York Times" Berlin correspondent. "The Russians are said to have demonstrated mastery in the building of defence fortifications into the natural topographical advantages afforded by the terrain."—Reuter.

WIRELESS SERVICE IN INDIA

SIMLA, July 9.

With reference to press comment suggesting the development of wireless communication in India to overcome the effects of a breakdown of telegraph and railway communications such as occurred early this month, it is explained here that wireless communication does at present exist and was in fact used to carry official traffic during the period when other means of communication failed.

It is pointed out that wireless communication over comparatively short distances is so costly as to be uneconomical for large scale commercial adoption and much more uneconomical to be developed and maintained as an alternative means to be put into use only in such rare situations as arose last week.

It is explained that the aeroplane was also used to meet the situation and telegrams were flown between Bombay-Poona and Bombay-Karachi during the breakdown. All first class mails are flown even at present on a four times a week basis from Bombay to Ahmedabad.—A. P.

MR. N. R. SARKAR TO REJOIN HUQ MINISTRY?

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, ex-Finance Minister, is re-joining the Huq Ministry, according to reports current in informed circles in Calcutta.

An announcement in this connection is expected to be made on the eve of ensuing session of the Bengal Legislative Assembly which meets for its monsoon session on July 28.

Mr. Sarkar will probably be given his old portfolio—the portfolio of Finance.—(O. P. I.)

Sri Prakasa's Parole Extended

BENARES, July 9.

The District Magistrate of Benares has extended the period of parole of Mr. Sri Prakasa, M.L.A., ex-Minister of Sind, to be spent in Bombay (Central), for a third time by ten more days. The present condition of his father, Dr. Bhagwan Dass, is stated to be normal and he feels generally cheerful and restful, though he is still confined to bed.—A. P.

R. N. BHAGWAT DEAD

Well-known Physics Professor Of St. Xavier's College

The "Bombay Chronicle" regrets to announce that Prof. R. N. Bhagwat, M.A., B.Sc. of St. Xavier's College died from diabetic carbuncle in the New Nursing Home at Lamington Road at 8 p.m. on Wednesday. The body has been removed to his house. The funeral procession will start from his residence, Angrawadi, to-day (Thursday) morning.

Prof. R. N. Bhagwat was professor of physics in Xavier's and well-known for his discovery of "fixation of nitrogen."

Maj-Gen. Sir E. P. Lloyd Dead

LONDON.—The death of Major General Sir Owen Edward Pennefather Lloyd has been announced.

Edward Pennefather joined the Army Medical Service in 1878 and went through Zulu and Transvaal wars. He was P. M. O. to the Bareilly Brigades. and Hon. Surgeon to the Viceroy and retired in 1913.

Abdul Parekh To Be Released To-day

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Secretary of the Bombay Students' Union writes:

Sjt. Abdul Parekh, General Secretary, Bombay Presidency Students' Federation, will be released from Yeravda Central Prison tomorrow (Thursday) morning.

Sjt. Abdul Parekh was arrested as a Satyagrahi from Jogeshwari on February 11, 1941. He was the first Muslim Satyagrahi of the Suburban District and was sentenced for six months.

Sjt. Parekh will be given a public reception at Dadar Station tomorrow at 5 p.m.

'DOYEN AMONG JOURNALISTS'

Calcutta Honours Memory Of Chintamani

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The Indian Journalists' Association, Calcutta, at a meeting held this afternoon Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika", presiding adopted a resolution recording a deep sense of sorrow at the death of Sir C. Y. Chintamani. The resolution stated: "A doyen among journalists, an erudite scholar, a distinguished speaker, a publicist, and a staunch fighter for the freedom of the Press, his death is an irreparable loss to Indian journalism, and leaves a void which it would be difficult to fill".

The Association has conveyed its heart-felt condolences to the bereaved family.—United Press.

Finance Member's Tour Programme

SIMLA, July 9.

The Finance Member, Sir Jeremy Raisman leaves Simla on a fortnight's tour of Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore, Mysore, Ootacamund and Poona. He returns to Simla on August 1. He stops at Delhi for a day on July 14, at Bombay from July 16 to 19, Bangalore City on July 21, Mysore July 22 to 24, Ooty, July 24 to 26, and Poona July 28 to 30.

The Finance Member returns to Bombay from Ooty via Madras.—A. P.

INDO-BURMA AGREEMENT

Emergent Meeting Of Emigration Committee

SIMLA, July 9.

The "United Press" learns that an emergent meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee has been called on July 14 next in Simla.

At the meeting, Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai, leader of the Indian Delegation to Burma, will communicate the text of the Indo-Burma Agreement on immigration reached in Rangoon recently.

Prominent members of the committee who are expected to attend the meeting are Mr. M. S. Aney, Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru and Sir Raza Ali.—United Press.

Order On Quetta Paper Cancelled

Editors Standing Committee's Intervention Tells

TRUSTEE'S MOVE AGAINST FRESH SECURITY DEMAND

QUETTA, July 9.

The Agent to the Governor-General has cancelled his order of May 15 last prohibiting the publication of the "Istiqalal", a newspaper of Quetta, it is stated, at the intervention of the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference.

Khan Abdul Samad Khan, managing trustee of the paper, has however been informed that the order forfeiting the security of Rs. 1,000 could not be cancelled, and that a further security of Rs. 3,000 for both the paper and the press should be deposited before July 20 next.

It is understood that the management of the paper has decided to take up the matter again with the Standing Committee of the Editors' Conference.—United Press.

FOR PROMOTING COMMUNAL HARMONY
Mian Iftikharuddin's Tour Programme

LAHORE, July 9.

In pursuance of his programme for promotion of communal harmony, Mian Iftikharuddin, President of P.P.C.C. is undertaking an extensive tour of the province in the course of which he will visit Ludhiana, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Sialkot, Gujarat, Gujranwala, Lyalpur, Rohtak, Bhiwani, Hissar, Karnal and Ambala.

Mian Iftikharuddin will also attend the Ahrar Unity Conference at Sialkot and meetings of Unity Committees at Jullundur and Bhiwani.—A. P.

REARRESTED AFTER RELEASE

CALICUT, July 8.

Mr. C. M. Yegnamurti Namboodripad, Secretary of the Kerala Students Federation, who was recently arrested, was released by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Calicut, as the police withdrew the case against him for want of evidence.

Mr. Namboodripad was, however, arrested again under orders of the Government and taken to Vellore Central Jail where he will be kept under detention under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Midnapore Ban On Kisan Leader

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Mr. Jawaharlal Baksi, a Kisan leader, was served with an order under the Defence of India Rules banning his entrance into the district of Midnapore for a further period of one year on the ground that his presence in the district will be prejudicial to the defence of British India, public safety, maintenance of public order and the efficient prosecution of war.

Mr. Baksi was externed from the district of Midnapore in July last year under the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

DESHMUKH BREAKS FAST

WARDHA, July 9.

Baba Sahib Deshmukh who had been fasting since July 1 broke it yesterday at the instance of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Dada Dharmadhikari who saw him at Ramnagar. Baba Sahib stated that the fast had been undertaken purely for the personal peace of mind. He is very weak but stood the fast quite well.—United Press.

Satyagrahi Dismissed From Civic Service

NAGPUR, July 9.

Mr. Ratanlal Kale, a Municipal teacher, who was sentenced in connection with the 'Satyagraha' movement and released from jail on June 21 last has been dismissed from the Municipal service.—United Press.

Kashmir Ban On Central Asia Gold

SHRINAGAR, July 9.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 25 of the Jammu and Kashmir Customs Act, the Government have prohibited the bringing into the State from Central Asia and Tibet of gold coin, gold bullion or gold ingots, whether refined or unrefined, except on the authority of a licence granted in this behalf by the Accountant General, Jammu and Kashmir.—A. P.

RESTORING SECURITY IN SIND VILLAGES
Reorganisation Of Police Forces Under Consideration

KARACHI, July 9.

According to official information, about 13,450 persons have so far migrated from small villages in various districts in Sind to big villages and towns, owing to a feeling of insecurity.

With a view to restoring security in the small villages the Government of Sind have taken a number of measures, such as the granting of gun licences to suitable persons, action against known 'badmashes' under the Criminal Procedure Code and the holding of conferences of zemindars to promote unity.

Arrangements have also been made to patrol villages and new outposts have been opened in affected areas. In addition, the complete re-organisation of the district police forces is under consideration.

Orders have been issued for the grant of plots to migrants at concessional rates in the larger villages and towns.—United Press.

U. P. Mahasabha To Organise Rural Work

LUCKNOW, July 9.

An informal conference of the Hindu leaders of the United Provinces was held in Lucknow at the residence of Sir J. P. Srivastava on Monday to review the "sangathan" work so far carried out by the U. P. Hindu Sabha.

Among those present were Raja Maheswar Dayal Seth, Working President of the U.P. Hindu Sabha, the Office Secretary and the Chief Organiser of the Sabha.

A detailed scheme was chalked out for organising Hindu Sabha work in Rural areas of the Provinces. It was also decided to publish a series of small tracts in Hindi for distributing among Hindu public with a view to acquainting them with the ideology of the Hindu Sabha and its activities.—A. P.

DEPUTATIONS TO COMMERCE MEMBER

Representation Concerning Difficulties Of Export Of Cashew-Nuts And Soaring Prices Of Mill Yarn And Paper

MADRAS, July 9.

The question of the export of cashewnut to the United States of America and difficulties experienced following the prohibition of imports of the commodity from Portuguese East Africa were discussed by Mr. G. Parameswaram Pilai, Controller of War Supplies, Government of Travancore and Mr. S. George, Cashewnut dealer, with the Hon'ble Sir A Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member, Government of India at the Madras Secretariat to-day, as a result of the prohibition of imports of cashewnuts from Portuguese East Africa, they pointed out that local industry was bound to suffer, and it would lead to serious unemployment in Travancore and other places in the south they explained that as both imported and local produce were exported to United States of America, there could be no loss to the Government. They therefore pleaded for the removal of the ban on imports from Portuguese East Africa.

The Commerce Member promised to consider the representations and do what was possible in the interest of the industry.

A representation for regulating the prices of mill yarn and paper made in India was made to the Hon. Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, by a deputation of the Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

They represented that the prices of mill yarn had risen unduly and were causing hardship to the handloom weavers, they pleaded that textiles being a protected industry, the authorities should take steps to control prices of mill yarn.

The Commerce Member desired the Chamber to produce details on the issues they had raised, how far the increase in the price of yarn was due to middlemen and how far the mills themselves were responsible for the increase, the difference in pre-war and present quotations and such other particulars. He said that he was prepared to have the question examined, if complete details were furnished to him.

On the question of increased price of Indian made paper and newsprint which the deputationists submitted had been greatly inflated, the Commerce Member said that the Government were already in communication with the prominent manufacturers of paper on the subject and would consider how far it was necessary to have further investigation in the matter.

The Commerce Member promised to consider the request that the Muslim Chamber should be recognised for issuing certificates of origin in respect of goods exported to Ceylon and other countries.—A. P.

ADDRESS TO SIR A R. MUDALIAR

The City Council at a special meeting passed a resolution deciding to present a civic address to the Hon. Sir A Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member to the Government of India. The members of the Congress Party neither voted for nor against the resolution.—

Hyderi's Talks With Calcutta Businessmen

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce met Mr. M. S. A. Hydari, Government of India's representative on the Eastern Group Supply Council, to-day when questions relating to the working of the Council were discussed, the Committee emphasised that the Council should not be viewed merely as one for organising supplies, but also as an instrument for the initiation of new enterprises and planning for production of supplies needed in the future, the Committee also stressed the need for close contact between the Government of India's representative on the Council, the Supply Department and the Indian Commercial Community.

Mr. Hydari gave a sympathetic hearing to the view-point of the Committee and discussed in details the various points raised by the Chamber.

Indian Labour's Sympathy With Soviet

But Unable To Offer Effective Aid In Present State Of Country's Subjection

NAGPUR, July 6.

In the present state of subjection of India, the Indian Trade Union Movement is not in a position to render any effective assistance to the U.S.S.R. and that the resolution, passed by the A.I.T.U.C. last year should stand was the decision reached by 12 out of 13 members of the General Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress, who met here Mr. V. R. Kalappa, President of the Council, presiding.

There being less than 21 members required to form the quorum the meeting was an informal one. Among those present were Messrs. N. M. Joshi, M. K. Bose, S. N Joshi, S. N. Banerjee, R. S. Ruikar and Purshottam Trikamdas.

A statement issued after three and a half hours' discussion stated: "The general view was that although the sympathies of the Indian Trade Union Movement are with the Soviet in its defence against Nazi Germany, in the present state of subjection of India, the Indian Trade Union Movement is not in a position to render any effective assistance to the U.S.S.R. and that the resolution passed by the A.I.T.U.C. session last year in Bombay, affirming that participation in a war which will not result in the establishment of freedom and democracy in India will not benefit India, does not need any alteration."

The meeting discussed several other matters. It decided to entrust Mr. Joshi with the collection of facts from different Provinces regarding the working of the National Services Ordnance and take all necessary steps to remedy grievances.

A committee consisting of M K Bose, S. Banerjee and A. Zaman was appointed to prepare a report on the repressive measures applied against the Trade Union in Bengal in order to find out the extent of hindrance caused to the Trade Union Movement there.

The meeting congratulated the Nagpur Textile Workers for the fight for the maintenance of their standard of life and urged Government to take early steps to secure adequate rise in wages in all industries.

It was decided that the next session of the general body of the A.I.T.U.C will be held in Calcutta in the last week of December.

The members of the council are leaving Nagpur to-day.—A. P.

A. I. S. F. To Consider How To Help Russia

NEW DELHI, July 9.

A meeting of the General Council of the All-India Students, Federation has been convened at Delhi for July 19 and 20 to discuss "inter alia" the Nazi invasion of Russia and to devise ways and means for effective help to the latter.

The question of sending an Indian students delegation to Russia, Government permitting, is also likely to be considered at the meeting.—United Press.

Eleven Strikers Jailed

MADRAS, July 8.

Eleven persons were arrested in connection with the strike of bus workers in the city today all of whom were sentenced to three weeks' simple imprisonment for causing obstruction to traffic.

Representatives of the Madras Motor Drivers' Association waited in deputation on Mr. S. V. Ramamurthi, Chief Secretary to the Government, and submitted a memorandum explaining the situation which led them to go on strike.

The Chief Secretary promised to examine their representations and take necessary steps in the matter.—A. P.

Mills Closed Due To Strike

CALCUTTA, July 8.

About seven thousand workers of the Kesoram Cotton Mills at Gamden Reach in south suburbs of the city have been on strike since yesterday evening, necessitating the closing of the mills.

The grievances of the workers are stated to be in respect of wages, bonus, dearness allowance and leave.

The Government of Bengal, it is understood, has advised the various Departmental Offices to purchase fire and damp proof steel almirahs for protection of important records from possible air raids.—United Press.

ASSAM TO HAVE UNIVERSITY
Govt. Examining Draft Bill

LUCKNOW, July 8.

Assam is shortly to have a university of its own.

It will be recalled that the province had long expressed a desire to have its own university and with this end in view, Government had drafted a bill for the purpose and had circulated it among leading educationists inviting their suggestions.

The scheme has now reached a further stage and seven educational experts from different provinces have been invited by the Assam Government to help the Select Committee in the preparation and final drafting of the University Bill.

It is understood the Government of Assam are now closely examining the Draft Bill at Shillong. The experts are expected to be at Shillong between July 7 and 18.—A.P.

STABILISATION OF JUTE PRICES

CALCUTTA, July 9.

In order to raise funds to the extent of about 50 lakhs of rupees for the purpose of financing the carrying out of measures for the stabilisation of jute prices, improvement of marketing and for furthering the interests of jute growers as well as of the industry as a whole, the Government of Bengal will introduce, during the ensuing session of the Assembly, a bill entitled "the Bengal Raw Jute Taxation Bill, 1941."

It is felt that the money required for the purpose cannot be found out of ordinary revenues and hence the necessity of this new taxation measure.

It is estimated that a tax on the purchase of raw jute, by the jute mills and shippers at the rate of two annas per maund will yield a gross revenue of about 50 lakhs of rupees in a normal year, and this will serve the purpose for which the measure is being introduced.—A. P.

Alleged Apology By Khaksars

KASUR: July 7.

There are 37 Khaksars detained in the sub-jail, Kasur. They are reported to have tendered apology to the authorities; they have not, however, been released.—United Press.

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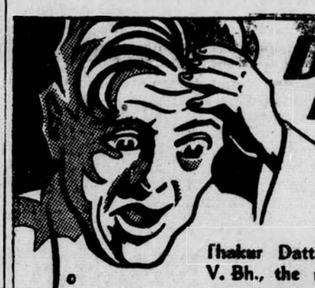

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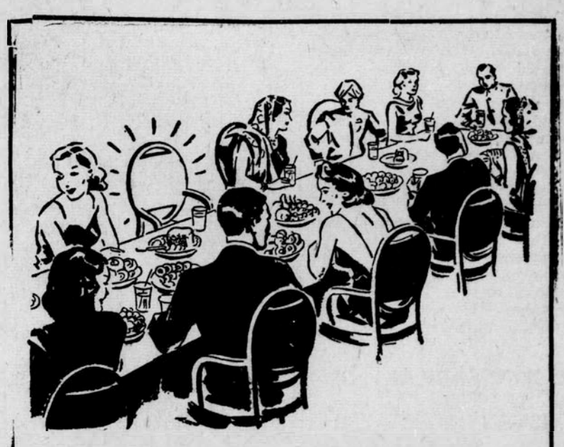

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MUTT AND JEFF—If the Pencil Holds Out, Mutt Might Get the Answer — By BUD FISHER

JEFF'S A LITTLE DUMBBELL! I'LL PULL A FAST ONE ON HIM!
JEFF, HERE'S A BRIGHT, BRAND-NEW HALF DOLLAR! HOW MUCH WILL YOU GIVE ME FOR IT?
I'LL GIVE YOU 75¢ FOR IT!
SOLD FOR 75¢ IT'S YOURS!
SWELL! GIVE IT TO ME!
JUST A SECOND! THIS IS YOUR HALF DOLLAR BUT I SOLD IT TO YOU FOR 75 CENTS—SO YOU STILL OWE ME A QUARTER!
O.K. TAKE YOUR QUARTER OUT OF THAT HALF DOLLAR AND GIVE ME THE CHANGE!
3-17

Hand-Weaving Constitutes India's Largest Domestic Industry

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION STRESSES NEED FOR COUNTRY-WIDE INVESTIGATION OF ITS NATURE AND EXTENT

Says Question Of Help To Industry Is Rendered Difficult By "Woeful Lack Of Reliable Information"

The Bombay Millowners' Association has submitted to the Fact Finding Committee (Handloom and Mills) appointed by the Government of India a memorandum and answers to the questionnaire issued by the Committee regarding the extent of help that requires to be extended to the Handloom Industry in all parts of India to maintain its position as one of the vital industries of the country. We give below a summary of the Association's memorandum, reserving to a future occasion summaries of its answers to the questionnaire of the Committee.

It is admitted on all hands that there is a woeful lack of reliable information regarding the nature and extent of the hand-weaving industry of this country, although it is known that it is widely distributed throughout the country. The second Tariff Board of 1932, for instance, prefaced their survey of the Handloom Industry with the following remarks:—

"In our attempt to survey the present condition of the industry we have been greatly hampered by the absence of any authoritative statistics, and we have had to rely in the main upon such information as Local Governments could supply regarding the industry in their Provinces."

The only survey ever attempted on a country-wide scale was the census of 1921 when the number of handlooms were enumerated in most Provinces and in some States. This admitted defect regarding the paucity of information concerning handlooms has not, however, yet been rectified. Partial surveys of the industry in particular Provinces have, of course, been made since, but in no case has the survey of the industry even in a single Province been either exhaustive or full. The latest enquiry of this type was that conducted by the Bombay Economic and Industrial Survey Committee, 1938-40, who, in their report, admit:

"The Committee's investigators were able to get estimates of the number of handlooms in several of the important centres, but obviously it was not possible for them to collect anything like complete information in this regard it was, therefore, not possible to build up an estimate of the total number of handlooms in the Province on the basis of the investigators' report....."

THOROUGH INVESTIGATION NEEDED

The first preliminary to any action, ostensibly designed to assist the handloom industry should, therefore, be a thorough investigation of the hand-weaving industry in British India and the Indian States, so as to elicit correct facts pertaining to all aspects of the industry in order that the importance of the cottage and power loom weaving industries of this country may be placed in true perspective. The Association is strongly of the view that the best and most expeditious means of ascertaining correct factual data is by the institution of a system of field investigators, working on a uniform set of instructions issued by your Committee, who could visit each and every centre in which the hand-weaving industry is located and obtain first hand and reliable facts bearing on all aspects of the industry, its extent and scope, the nature of the difficulties, if any, with which it is confronted, etc. etc., if necessary by personal interrogation. It is doubtful whether an inquiry through provincial agencies would bring out all the facts bearing on the industry that a system of field investigators such as the Association has in mind can be expected to secure. Our first suggestion, therefore, is that an endeavour should be made to obtain correct facts relating to the industry by means of an exhaustive field investigation, in preference to the employment of provincial agencies for the purpose.

RELATION TO MILL-INDUSTRY

Despite this lack of factual data however, it is unfortunate that suggestions of a far-reaching character have been made from time to time during the last few years, designed, in practically every case, to impose restrictions on the development of the Cotton Mill Industry, ostensibly with the object of assisting the hand-weaving industry. Pointed attention may in this connection be drawn to the recommendation made by the Bombay Economic and Industrial Survey Committee, regarding the desirability of regulating the production of the mill industry "by a division of the market accompanied by a duty, if necessary, to prevent the encroachment of the mill market into the handloom market." Coming as it does from a Committee who themselves admitted the paucity of detailed information regarding the hand-weaving industry, the suggestion is, to say the least, unjustified. The Association is not opposed to assistance being rendered to the hand-weaving industry but it is essential that full factual data regarding it should be ascertained and certain considerations should be satisfied before any assistance, which might affect large scale industries, is given to it.

In the first place, it must be remembered that the Cotton Mill Industry is a 'protected' industry, and its case for protection has been established before competent tribunals. It is therefore but fair to insist that no action, which is likely to reduce the margin of protection accorded to it by the legislature or its competitive power vis-a-vis foreign countries, should be taken until the necessity of taking such action has been established beyond doubt before the same or an equally competent tribunal.

PLACE OF LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES

Secondly, it must be borne in mind that the "handloom" industry which the Government of India propose to assist is the industry which has developed as a cottage industry without the use of power, and does not include power looms which have in certain Provinces come into existence. It is, therefore, essential to secure first hand information regarding the extent of the hand-weaving industry which it is sought to protect, and the importance of that section of the industry in relation to the other sections of the industry and the Indian Cotton Mill Industry. In this connection, it may not, perhaps, be out of place to refer to the weighty opinion recently expressed by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, Dewan of Travancore, on the potentiality of the hand-spinning and weaving industry, in replying to an address presented to him at Punalur. He said:

"I have a great belief in handloom weaving and spinning. But to say that it will solve India's problem is to put a moral rather than an economic aspect before the country. However good it may be as a means of moral reformation and the growth of the moral stature of the people, it is not going to solve the problem of India. Other industries will have to be linked up with that. Large scale industries will have to be stimulated and enlarged."

TYPE OF FABRICS

It is also necessary to ascertain true facts regarding the type of fabrics woven by the cottage hand weaving industry. It is, for instance, essential to distinguish between handlooms working on cotton from those working on silk, artificial silk, wool, jute, coir and other textile fibres, so that the relative importance of the cottage industry using each type of fibre may be correctly gauged. The importance of this suggestion will be apparent when it is remembered that the proposals which have so far been made to assist the hand-weaving industry contemplate restrictions of one kind or another on the Cotton Mill Industry to the exclusion of other organized large-scale industries such as, for example, the silk and artificial silk weaving industries, the wool weaving industry, the jute weaving industry, etc. The need for such a distinction is all the greater in view of the fact that, contrary to the view generally prevalent in the country, it has recently been found that by far the largest proportion of the cottage handlooms in the Province of Bombay consists of those which turn out mixture fabrics, and that the number of looms exclusively engaged in cotton weaving is relatively small.

Significant developments which have taken place in the economy of the village weaving industry during recent years have been the aggregation of handlooms in individual karkhanas and the establishment of small power loom factories. To many of the inherent advantages enjoyed by the cottage handloom weaver, the small power loom establishment can add the economies arising from larger scale production. The growth in the number of small power loom establishments in many localities in different parts of the country is reported to have been very considerable.

(Here the Memorandum refers to the remarkable progress achieved in this direction, through the active assistance of the State, in the silk weaving industry of Mysore.)

EFFECT OF WAR

The outbreak of the War has altered the position of the handloom weaver very materially. Freight and exchange difficulties have restricted imports, and a good number of overseas markets, which previously obtained a fair proportion of their supplies of cotton manufactures from belligerent countries, have had to turn in increasing measure to India to satisfy their clothing needs. In addition, very large orders for a wide variety of cotton goods for military purposes have been placed in India by the Indian and overseas governments, and some of these requirements have been met by the Handloom Industry. The War has also brought about a rise in commodity prices which may have increased the purchasing power of the masses of the people. The net result has been that demand for both home and foreign markets has visibly expanded, and the immediate prospects before the handloom industry are brighter now than for some time past. This being so, the need for assisting the cottage industry is less urgent now than ever before, and the Association feels that the opportunity should be taken advantage of to investigate the real position of the village weaving industry in all its details.

AIR WAR ON TWO FRONTS

(Continued from Page 6.)

Germany and German-occupied territory. That Western offensive may help a little to relieve the pressure on Russian front.

★

The R. A. F. offensive is spreading in time and occupying a larger proportion of the 24 hours than before. In the past we have not attempted to sustain any kind of air bombing attack on the enemy by daylight on this front.

The reason was that the casualties in this kind of attack are apt to be very heavy indeed. The Germans found that out last year. We knew it from the few experimental attacks made quite early in the war. We found that the bomber cannot protect itself against a short range interceptor fighter by day.

So when the Germans had plenty of interceptor fighters ranged against us in Occupied France, and when we had barely enough fighters to defend our own soil, it would obviously had been an error to attempt to launch daylight raids. Our day bomber fleet would have suffered too heavily to make the operations worth while.

But directly we knew that German air squadrons had been on the move some days before the actual attack on Russia began, we started to supplement our very heavy night attacks with day attacks. We have not sent over our day bombers unescorted. Powerful fighter formations have gone with them or have swept the air in front of them clear of enemy fighters.

The results have been exceptionally good and the enemy has suffered heavy losses. Such attacks of course, are limited by the range of the fighters, which is much shorter than the range even of the day bomber.

But supposing the Royal Air Force found it possible to dominate the German Air Force in Occupied France to such an extent that German operations were seriously crippled, it might become possible to send over strong day bomber formations to attack objectives farther afield.

We might then be getting near to the time when we could subject targets in Germany to a 24-hour offensive. After all that is the final objective, to dominate the skies over all those areas where the Germans are to be found to such an extent that our bombers can operate in those places without heavy losses and can maintain a really heavy attack on them.

We have attacked objectives in Germany by day. But we cannot hope to attack those objectives without the cover of either darkness or clouds until we hold absolute air supremacy over the whole area.

That is the air war as it is now being waged upon two fronts, in the East and in the West. Against the German Air Force in the East there stands the Russian Air Force. Neither the Russians nor ourselves will fail to make the best of the opportunities which are now offered. For once, the Germans may have to take as many blows as they can give

CLEANER BOMBAY DRIVE
Municipality Asks For More Powers

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

It is common experience that roads and foot-paths in the City of Bombay, though swept and attended to regularly, are found continually littered with all sorts of refuse. In order to keep them cleaner and to minimise this nuisance, additional statutory powers are considered necessary by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. It has, therefore, submitted proposals for amending and supplementing the existing sanitary provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. It has also suggested amendments in the Act for obtaining powers for constructing public baths and for enforcing sanitary requirements in respect of certain trades and callings, e. g., preparing shev, gathia, bhajia, etc., the management of private dhobighats, the manufacturing of cow-dung cakes, etc.

The Government of Bombay considers that, before any action is taken in the matter, the opinion of the public should be invited on the provisions of the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act. The draft Bill, with the statement of objects and reasons, is accordingly being published in the 'Bombay Government Gazette' for the information of the public.

Any objections or suggestions in respect of the proposed Bill should be submitted to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, Bombay, on or before August 15.

SOVIET DAY.

CALCUTTA.—A resolution expressing heartfelt sympathy on behalf of the Indian peasantry for "the brave people of the Soviet Union who are so valiantly meeting the Nazi hordes" has been adopted by the Central Kisan Council of the All-India Kisan Sabha. Various branches of the Sabha in the country has been asked to observe July 21 as "Soviet Day."—A. P.

BATLIBOI'S INSTITUTE
1941 D. Com. (I.M.C.) Examination Results

The following students of the Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute have been declared successful at the Indian Merchants' Chamber's Examination held in May, 1941: Out of six students passed in the Life Insurance Diploma Group, four are Batliboi's students. Only 3 students passed in the Fire Insurance Diploma Group and all of them are Batliboi's students. In all Batliboi's students secure 22 Diplomas including ten Distinctions, plus 8 Certificates including two Distinctions, and 13 exemptions in Senior Diploma Subjects.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA

1. Mr. T. S. K. Aiyer—(Distinction in Accountancy); 2. Mr. H. K. Hathadaru—(Distinction in Accountancy); 3. Mr. N. R. Khambatta; 4. Mr. A. N. Lilani—(Distinction in Accountancy); Mr. P. R. Vaid.

SECRETARIAL DIPLOMA

1. Miss G. K. Antia—(Distinction in Company Law); 2. Mr. M. T. Chokshi—(Distinctions in Accountancy and Company Law); 3. Mr. M. A. Desai—(Distinction in Accountancy); 4. Mr. R. K. Dubash; 5. Mr. D. J. Homavazir—(Distinction in Accountancy); 6. Mr. J. A. C. Lobo; 7. Mr. N. N. Mody; 8. Mr. B. M. Patel.

INSURANCE DIPLOMA

1. Mr. D. M. Damania; 2. Mr. R. S. Honavar; 3. Mr. D. P. Kotiankar; 4. Mr. T. P. Panthaky—(Distinction in Accountancy); 5. Mr. N. G. Puthran—(Distinction in Accountancy); 6. Mr. S. C. Shroff; 7. Mr. K. C. Shah—(Distinction in Accountancy).

BANKING DIPLOMA

1. Mr. J. H. Baldavala; 2. Mr. N. R. Khambatta.

SENIOR CERTIFICATE ACCOUNTANCY

1. Mr. D. N. Cooper (Distinction); 2. Mr. D. A. Dorle; 3. Mr. S. M. Dalal; 4. Mr. B. R. Jadhav; 5. Mr. A. K. Kathavala; 6. Mr. P. G. Rao (Distinction); 7. Mr. S. Sion.

LIFE ASSURANCE

1. Mr. D. Panchapakesan; 2. Mr. K. C. Shah.

MARINE INSURANCE

1. Mr. K. C. Shah.

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE BOOK-KEEPING

1. Mr. N. B. Dholakia; 2. Mr. G. I. Iqbal; 3. Mr. J. M. Shah.

The following students have obtained exemptions in different subjects mentioned below:—

1. Mr. B. D. Chinoy—Banking & Currency; 2. Mr. H. D. Katki—Mercantile Law; Accountancy & Company Law; 3. Miss H. N. Mistry—Accountancy & Company Law; 4. Mr. M. K. Telang—Accountancy & Company Law; 5. Miss C. D. Toot—Company Law; 6. Mr. P. H. Munshi—Accountancy; 7. Mr. F. B. Fernandez—Accountancy and Commercial Arithmetic; 8. Mr. P. G. Ginwalla—Accountancy; 9. Mr. J. R. Gupta—Accountancy, Economics & Commercial Arithmetic; 10. Mr. V. S. Gandhi—Accountancy; 11. Mr. K. G. Nair—Commercial Arithmetic; 12. Mr. B. N. Oza—Business Correspondence; 13. Mr. V. I. Patel—Accountancy.

Jewish Refugees To Be Released

SIMLA: July 8.

It is learned that as a result of the recommendations of the Allens Committee, 68 out of 274 Jewish refugees in India have been released. Of these 68, 48 are German Jews, eight Austrian Jews and 4 Italian Jews.—A. P.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES MANUFACTURE IN INDIA

SIMLA: By Mail.

The first stage in making India self-sufficient in the manufacture of high explosives has been reached by the production of pure toluene for nitration at a newly erected toluene plant.

Another notable development is that basic steel manufactured by acid process from 100 per cent scrap is now being made by an engineering works. It is anticipated that this will relieve the shortage of spring steel required by the Railways which had hitherto been imported.

Delivery of 18-pounder armour piercing anti-tank ammunition manufactured in India for the first time, has also begun.

The chief orders received from Eastern Group countries during the past fortnight include khaki drill and shirting for Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Malaya.

Many large orders for engineering stores, armaments and textiles for India have also been received.

LAHORE: July 7.

A Division Bench of the Lahore High Court, consisting of Mr. Justice Blakker and Mr. Justice Becket, dismissed to-day the appeal of Mr. K. L. Gauba, M.L.A., against the order of Mr. Justice Sale, adjudicating him insolvent. Their Lordships also refused him leave to appeal to the Federal Court.

The decision necessitates a bye-election to the Punjab Assembly from the Lahore City Muslim Constituency as Mr. Gauba now ceases to be a member.—A. P.

No. 1 THE INSTALLATION

The Installation is the foundation on which Burmah-Shell's elaborate and extremely wide spread organisation of Kerosene distribution is built.

Here vast quantities of Kerosene are stored and packed. Each of these operations calls for specialised treatment, and at all of their Installations Burmah-Shell employ a large staff of Engineers and labour in order to guarantee that the public throughout the length and breadth of India obtain Kerosene of standard quality and of full measure.

BURMAH-SHELL OIL STORAGE & DISTRIBUTING CO. OF INDIA LTD.
AGENTS (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
CALCUTTA BOMBAY MADRAS KARACHI NEW DELHI

More News about 'ASPRO'
MANKINDS MASTER MEDICINE

Each single tablet is sealed separately and in moisture-proof compartments and will keep fresh and pure for years. It is untouched by human hands throughout manufacture.

'ASPRO' WHEN LIBERATED IN THE SYSTEM IS A SOLVENT OF URIC ACID AND HAS WELL RECOGNISED ANTISEPTIC QUALITIES

Hundreds of disease conditions arise from either Uric Acid—or germ origin SUCH AS RHEUMATISM. 'ASPRO' being *both a solvent of Uric Acid and a germicide* attacks both causes. An understanding of this reveals the reason why 'ASPRO' has so many uses—why it has a universal sale—why it can and does help millions of people and why it is the world's master medicine. 'ASPRO' brings sweet sleep to the sleepless—Banishes Rheumatic attacks with swiftness—relieves in 5 to 10 minutes the most acute headache—and saves many a sound tooth by conquering toothache. Almost all nerve pains yield to the helpful influence of 'ASPRO.' It will smash up a cold or influenza attacks in one night. It soothes irritable and nervy people, but does not dope, deaden or drug. It is good for both old and young. Its place is in every home—everywhere.

'ASPRO' RELIEVES MALARIA

'ASPRO' brings definite relief in five to ten minutes for

HEADACHE	LUMBAGO	COLDS
NEURALGIA	IRRITABILITY	NEURITIS
RHEUMATISM	INFLUENZA	GOUT
SLEEPLESSNESS	ALCOHOLIC AFTER-EFFECTS	PAINS PECULIAR TO WOMEN

RELIEF IN 5 TO 10 MINUTES

FACTS — ESTABLISHED BY AN EXHAUSTIVE SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION OF 'ASPRO' TABLETS BY A PUBLIC ANALYST

The tablets were treated so as to correspond in characters with tablets ingested into the system and the following results were obtained:

1. It acts as a distinct and definite solvent of Uric Acid.
2. It is a powerful germicide. Liquids containing mould-spores and bacteria were treated with 'ASPRO' and kept for 5 to 7 days under conditions under which the same liquids without treatment were kept. Fermentation where sugar was present and moulding and other decompositions took place in the latter, WHILST THE TREATED SAMPLES WERE FOUND TO BE UNCHANGED except that they were sterile, the GERMS HAVING BEEN DESTROYED.
3. It is a sufficiently powerful antiseptic to keep liquids containing organic matter from contamination. Sterilised liquids treated with 'ASPRO' remained sterile after five days' exposure to the atmosphere in uncorked bottles.

There is, therefore, no doubt that 'ASPRO,' as ingested, is a solvent of Uric Acid, a powerful germicide and a powerful antiseptic.

'ASPRO' consists of the purest Acetyl Salicylic Acid that has ever been known to Medical Science, and its claims are based on its superiority.

'ASPRO' does not harm the heart or Stomach

PRICES: 3 TABLETS As. 1. 30 TABLETS As. 10.

'ASPRO' IS SOLD EVERYWHERE

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1941

GLYCO-THYMOLINE
(Kress & Owen Co.'s)
KEEP INFECTION AT BAY!
with
GLYCO-
THYMOLINE
To cure common cold and tonsilities, douche the nose and gargle with Glyco-Thymoline which keeps infection at Bay and soothes irritated tissues.
Obtainable at all Chemists.

LITVINOFF BREAKS SILENCE

"Without War Hitler Can See No Point In Living"!

Fields Soaked In Blood, Towns Reduced To Ashes, Mothers And Wives In Tears

To Wage Struggle Against This Foe Is The Common Task Of England And Russia,

LONDON, July 8.

HITLER'S CHIEF AIM IS TO STRIKE ONE ADVERSARY AT A TIME. THAT IS WHY WE SHOULD STRIKE TOGETHER, SIMULTANEOUSLY AND UNTIRINGLY. SAID M. LITVINOFF CONTINUING HIS BROADCAST SPEECH.

"EACH BLOW STRUCK NOW WILL BE TEN TIMES AS EFFECTIVE AND ENTAIL INFINITELY LESS EXPENDITURE AND SACRIFICE THAN IF DELIVERED LATER."

After paying a tribute to the statesmanlike acumen revealed in Mr. Churchill's announcement on the day of the German attack, M. Litvinoff said, "We no less recognise the menace a Hitler victory in the west would constitute for us."

M. Litvinoff said: "No peace that could be made would be a protection against a renewed attack at any time. Without war Hitler can see no point in living.

FIELD SOAKED IN BLOOD, TOWNS REDUCED TO SMOKE AND HEAPS OF ASHES, HUNGER AND POVERTY AND TEARS OF MOTHERS, WIVES AND SISTERS ALL THESE COMPOSE THE ELEMENT IN WHICH HITLER FEELS HAPPY AND COMFORTABLE.

The Soviet Government was almost the first to realise the danger to the world of Nazi aggressiveness and appealed to all nations to curb it and organise resistance to it. This is not the moment to go into the question why these repeated appeals of the Soviet Government did not yield the desired result

All-Embracing Task

To wage this struggle against the common foe to the bitter end is the single all-embracing task confronting this country

Hitler intended first to deal with the Western States so as to be free afterwards to fall on the Soviet Union.

There was a hitch somewhere. Believing that he had secured for himself a "de facto" truce in the West, he decided to hold a blitzkrieg lightning war in the East in order immediately afterwards to fall with all his strength upon Great Britain and finish her off.

We no less recognise the menace which a Hitler victory in the West would constitute for us.

Both the Soviet Union and Great Britain are fighting for the integrity and independence of their States against enslavement, nay the extermination of their peoples.

The destruction of Hitlerism will mean the elimination of the most shameful phenomenon of our age, the elimination of the greatest obstacle to the development of civilisation that ever existed."—Reuter.

U. S. SHIPS FOR EIRE

De Valera Says Ireland Is Determined To Resist Any Aggression

DUBLIN, July 8.

Mr. de Valera stated in the "Dail" today that two American supply ships have been secured for Eire and Irish crews to man them are on their way to America.

He added that unfortunately it had not been possible to obtain arms. The ships are being sent in response to the request of the recent mission of Mr. Aitken, the Eire Minister for Co-ordination of Defensive Measures, to the United States.

EIRE WILL RESIST AGGRESSION

Replying to a question whether the promise to resist invasion by Germany was made a condition precedent to the delivery of ammunition, Mr. de Valera said that he had no indication apart from Press reports that deliveries of American ammunition would be in any way dependent on the conditions suggested. He then remarked: "Our determination to resist attack in all circumstances having been on many occasions repeated and made abundantly clear, it is difficult to see what could be the object of such a condition."—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS FOR N. AFRICA

We Are Also In Danger, Says General Smuts

PRETORIA, July 9.

The largest contingents of South African troops to leave the Union, since the embarkation of the South African Force have now safely reached North Africa, according to an official announcement.

Bidding farewell to the troops prior to their departure, General Smuts, the South African Prime Minister, expressed full confidence in their ability as fighting men and said he hoped to visit them in North Africa as soon as they were established there.

"If the migaty United States of America feels herself to be in danger, we in South Africa are in greater danger," said General Smuts.

He assured them that they had the people of South Africa behind them. "Remember that you do not move forward to fight for any particular Government but for South Africa and your children who follow you," he declared. — Reuter.

King George of Greece was greeted with scenes of affectionate enthusiasm on arrival at Pretoria where the Greek Flag, the Union Jack and the Union Africa were lavishly displayed.

DUKE OF AOSTA NOT GETTING SPECIAL TREATMENT

Questions In Commons Over Italian Prisoners

LONDON, July 9.

The Secretary for War in reply to a question in the House of Commons to-day said that Italian prisoners of war were to be removed from the zone of operations as soon as possible to various parts of the British Commonwealth.

A large number of them had already sent to India.

It was also proposed to retain a number of them in South Africa.

Asked whether any special treatment was accorded to the Duke of Aosta, Capt. Margesson said that as far as he was aware the Duke was being treated in no other way different from other Italian officer prisoners.—Reuter.

FIRST INDIAN ASSEMBLED AEROPLANE

BANGALORE, July 8.

The first fighter aircraft assembled in the Hindustan Aircraft Factory, Bangalore, is expected to take its trial flight shortly. The Associated Press is authoritatively informed that it would be a pretty long time before a plane is manufactured in the factory.

Two days ago a report in a Madras paper from its Bangalore correspondent stated that the first Indian made aeroplane will be in operation in a short time. Really what was meant to convey by this report was the Indian assembled aeroplane would be in operation in a short time.—A. P.

Sind Assembly Move For Women's College

KARACHI, July 8.

The first meeting of the Committee appointed in the March session of the Sind Legislative Assembly to chalk out a scheme for a Women's College in the Province, will be held on July 22. The meeting will be presided over by the Speaker.

The Committee appointed by the Government to go into the question of a separate University for Sind will begin its work from July 28.—United Press.

Viceroy To Speed Up War Effort

Will Visit Bombay And Madras During Monsoon

SIMLA, July 9.

A "Communique" states: H.E. the Viceroy, who is anxious to renew his contacts with Madras and Bombay and to see the progress of war effort in these presidencies, proposes, circumstances permitting, to visit Madras and Bombay during the monsoon.

His Excellency will probably leave Simla towards the end of July and will proceed to Madras in the first instance, thereafter visiting Bombay and returning to Simla about the third week of August.—A. P.

PUBLICITY OFFICERS TO MEET AT SIMLA

SIMLA, July 9.

A Conference of Provincial Publicity Officers will be held in Simla on July 10, 11 and 12 presided over by Mr. F. H. Puckle Director General of Information Representatives from Madras Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North West Frontier Provinces and Ajmer-Merwara are expected to attend.

Among subjects for discussion will be arrangements for war publicity in the provinces, work of the Film Advisory Board, the multiplication of cinema projectors for non-commercial exhibitions and the exhibition of war trophies.—A. P.

Mr. N. M. Joshi inaugurated the Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class in Bombay on Tuesday. Photo shows him (centre) with some of the workers.

Hemispheric Boundary On U. S. Defence Operations Removed

Impossible To Draw Imaginary Line, Says Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, July 9.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT YESTERDAY REMOVED IN EFFECT ANY HEMISPHERIC BOUNDARY ON UNITED STATES DEFENCE OPERATIONS.

At his press conference, the President stated that there were points in one Ocean or another which were not important to defence, but then there were others just outside Hemispheric boundaries which might be terribly important. It was impossible, he asserted, to draw an imaginary line.

During discussion centering around the dispatch of United States forces to Iceland, President Roosevelt answered indirectly a question whether he had definite information that German or other forces were about to move into Iceland.

President Roosevelt said that he thought he could not answer categorically, but that in war time one puts oneself in the place of the other fellow and attempts to determine what the other fellow would do. Some times, he added, one has information and sometimes not.

Asked if he thought that "the other fellow" was likely to make towards the Azores or the Cape Verde Islands, President Roosevelt replied that he could not prognosticate.

Mr. Roosevelt dismissed as an improper question an enquiry whether American troops were in Greenland. To answer that he said, might disclose military information.

Mr. Roosevelt also indicated that he favoured at least in some instances an extension of the training period for National Guards men and drafted men beyond one year.

London "Times" Welcomes Occupation Of Iceland

The American occupation of Iceland ordered by President Roosevelt in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the United States is a stroke whose significance has been universally appreciated and whose boldness has been warmly welcomed in this country, declares "The Times" in an editorial.

The defence of the main Atlantic routes, adds "The Times" is not purely a matter of Anglo-American concern. It is of vital interest to every country which possesses an Atlantic seaboard or whose ships sail the ocean.

Should the other arm of what President Roosevelt calls "German pincers movement against the Western Hemisphere" become menacing, and should the establishment of further American bases be desirable in order to avert it, Great Britain will certainly be prepared to co-operate once again as she has done in the past and as Iceland has now done in the North.

"The Times" continued, "This new instrument and symbol of American aid to Britain is an outstanding contribution to the winning of the war. It is also a fresh landmark in American policy.

That American armed forces are now stationed within 500 miles of the British Isles is a measure of the colossal progress realised in less than two years from the outbreak of the war."—Reuter.

Plea For Anglo-U. S. Social Co-ordination

LONDON, July 8.

Co-ordination of Anglo-American social efforts was urged by Mr. Winant, the American Ambassador, at the annual meeting of the National Council of Social Service in London today.

He said that while Britain and America were trying to co-ordinate military and material efforts, it seemed to him that we might also be co-ordinating social efforts, that while we were attempting to preserve life, we might also be attempting to develop life.

He hoped that when men were appointed to go from one country to the other, they would be men who had as their primary interest the social welfare of both countries.—Reuter.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

Yesterday's first leader of the "Times of India" on Syria is rounded up by the brilliant concluding sentence.

"Having got the Vichy Government into trouble by occupying Syria's aerodromes, he (Hitler) has cleared his men out of the country and left the Vichy clique in the lurch. Marshal Petain must hold Hitler responsible for the loss of Syria."

So, I presume, it is reasonable to conclude that had Hitler helped Vichy, Syria would never have fallen. What a compliment from Anglo-India to the work of the Allied Forces! Brilliantly encouraging, don't you think? Do you call this war journalism—and "English" journalism at that?

* * * *

Lobby talk from Simla:

Sir H. P. Mody for the Viceroy's Executive Council; Sir Cowasji Jehangir for the Defence Committee!

Ora pro nobis.

* * *

I wrote something the other day about the new Hemingway novel: "For Whom The Bell Tolls". Mr. Ram L. Gogtay writes to tell me that Paramount's have paid over 150 thousand dollars for the film rights of this novel. Thank you, Mr. Gogtay.

* * *

Overheard at a well-known club —War Enthusiast: "But do you realise there is a world war on?" Marwari Stock-Broker: "Don't be silly That finished in 1918."

* * * *

Questioned in the Commons whether any special treatment was accorded to the Duke of Aosta, Capt. Margesson said that as far as he was aware the Duke was being treated in no other way different from other Italian officer prisoners. Capt. Margesson has apparently not seen the 'official' picture appearing in 'The Bombay Chronicle' of yesterday in which the Duke after his surrender is seen inspecting a guard of honour!!

* * * *

From yesterday's "Times of India" classified advertisements:

"Wanted Munshi to coach an officer at Mafatlal Park, appearing for Military Urdu Examination. Apply Box "The Times of India".

Which Munshi?

Australia Will Expand Her Diplomatic Representations

SYDNEY, July 8.

Australia is considering the expansion of her present diplomatic representation in the Pacific as a means of closer contact with her neighbours, Sir Frederick Stewart, Commonwealth Minister for External Affairs, stated on Tuesday.

Russia is not included in this expansion.

It is understood that one of the first new diplomatic posts to be created may be in the Netherlands East Indies.—Reuter.

Ex-Chief Of New York Stock Exchange To Be Released On Parole

SINGSING (New York), July 9.

Richard Whitney, former president of the New York Stock Exchange, will be released on parole on August 11.

He was sentenced to from five to ten years imprisonment in Singsing in April, 1938 for grand larceny.

When he is set free he will have served three and a half years of his sentence.—Reuter.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE YELLOW BEETLE

YOU'RE A PRISONER HERE, INSPECTOR WADE!
OKAY, REKCEB! YOU'VE GOT ME HERE --- WHAT'S YOUR REASON?
THE GIRL, MISS MORTON! YOU HAVE PLACED HER BEHIND BARS, YES?
YES, FOR HER OWN PROTECTION! WHY?
YOU WILL SEE IN A MOMENT, CRAIG!
COMING, PRINCESS!
HMMM, AN IRON BOOT! ----- TORTURE, EH?
INSPECTOR, YOU WILL WRITE A NOTE TO FREE THAT GIRL FROM JAIL! YOU WILL DO IT WILLINGLY --- OR THE IRON BOOT WILL FORCE YOU TO DO IT!
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